

from the khans
yours will
he slaughtered

No 61,949

THE TIMES

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 29 1984

20p

Portfolio

£22,000 to be won

A total of £22,000 is available to be won in The Times Portfolio competition today - the weekly prize of £20,000 and the daily prize of £2,000. Yesterday's daily prize of £2,000 was shared between our winners: Mr Malcolm Defries of Streatham, London; Mrs Joan Wilson of Deddington, Oxford; Mrs Olive Norris of Witney, Oxford and Mr Norman MacKenzie of York.

Portfolio list, page 28; week's price changes back page Information Service.

US tries to stop aid for Nicaragua

Washington has told EEC governments it would prefer Nicaragua to be excluded from any Community aid package for Central America. It fears that a European economic initiative in the area could undermine its efforts to isolate and weaken the Cuban-backed Managua regime. The development came as EEC and other countries began a meeting on political and economic options in the region.

Page 6

Farmers turn to conservation

The National Farmers' Union moved to appeal its critics by calling for a reappraisal of the "expansionist" approach to agriculture, and for a review of the grant system to give greater emphasis to environmental objectives.

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Leading article, page 9

Property 'shops'

Solicitors are to be allowed to buy and sell property in shops offering a complete house-buying package.

Page 3

Durban upset

Relations between the Durban six and British consular officials could face an unexpected crisis because three are due to appear in court.

Page 6

Powell warning

Mr Enoch Powell said that unless Parliament is "determined to forestall it", inhabitants of Hong Kong will make a massive effort to gain permanent entry into Britain.

Back page.

Hit-and-run fine

A hit-and-run driver who dumped a child's body in a field was fined £500. He said he expected to be jailed.

Page 3

Border raid

At least 32 refugees were killed when Afghan aircraft bombed a Pakistani border village, government officials said in Islamabad. It was first thought that as many as 82 people died.

Back page.

Auction of note

Rarities, such as a 1941 five shilling note, will be included in an auction in London next Friday of banknotes, bonds and share certificates.

Family Money, page 25

Homes danger

Structural surveys will have to be carried out in about 40,000 flats which were reinforced after the Ronan Point disaster.

Page 2

Boiled alive

Mozambique guerrillas have boiled children alive, cut off old people's heads and raped women, Roman Catholic bishops report.

Page 6

Britain on brink

Great Britain must win the last two matches of their Davis Cup tie to beat Yugoslavia. John Lloyd, beaten in the singles, won his doubles match with Colin Dowdeswell.

Rex Bellamy, page 31

Faldo out

Nick Faldo was beaten 4 and 3 by Severiano Ballesteros in the world matchplay golf championship. In today's semi-finals Ballesteros plays Ben Crenshaw and Greg Norman meets Bernhard Langer.

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Leader, page 9

Letters: On legal stories, from Prof M Parington; Miners, from Prof Lord Kaldor; Arctic graves, from Mr D Fordham.

Leading articles: Miners; Farming; Magna Carta

Obituary, Page 10

Mr Ellsworth Bunker, Shelley Manne

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Pit hopes still alive despite deputies' 82% vote for strike

- Power workers declined to agree to demands for concerted action against power stations, keeping alive hopes that the pit strike could be contained.
- Although 82 per cent of the pit deputies' union Nacods voted for strike action, they want talks with Acas on the issue.
- Any strike by Nacods resulting from the vote may be unlawful and the union could be sued by employers seeking damages up to £250,000.

By Paul Routledge and David Featon

Hopes of containing the seven-month-old pit strike were still alive last night after the power workers declined to agree to demands for concerted action against the power stations, and the pit deputies made clear that although 82 per cent of them voted to approve strike action, they went to sit down and talk with the National Coal Board and the Advisory, Conciliation, and Arbitration Service (Acas).

Acas said yesterday that it was to start new talks with the board and the National Union of Mineworkers to try to establish whether any basic can be found which would hold out prospect of progress if joint talks were later arranged.

No date is fixed for these separate talks, but they will probably be held next week. Yesterday, Acas held private talks with the coal board chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, and his officials.

The electricity supply unions were split when two right-wing unions refused to go along with demands by the other seven for declarations that they would organize supportive action for the miners in the power stations. Now leaders of the seven will make renewed efforts to persuade their own members to block fuel supplies to power stations.

The power unions' failure to achieve a common front was widely predicted. Mr John Lyons' Electrical Power Engineers' Association has refused to take any supportive action and the EETPU led by Mr Eric Hammond is to hold a ballot of its power station members.

Yesterday's Nacods statement indicates that there will be

no early strike, but that the strike vote will be used as a bargaining counter in an effort to shift the coal board from its position.

After yesterday's meeting between Acas officials and Mr MacGregor, a joint statement said that "Acas now intends to explore the position in more detail with each of the parties separately and in confidence."

"Both the NCB and NUM have today indicated their readiness to meet Acas officials when requested to do so."

The note of caution was struck later by the Acas chairman, Mr Pat Lowry, who said: "There would obviously be no purpose in Acas issuing immediate invitations to joint conciliation meetings if the anticipated result were to be yet another breakdown."

"That is why Acas officials are continuing the process of exploring the ground privately and confidentially," added Mr Lowry, who was thought by some to be issuing a warning to the parties to cease making provocative public statements.

In another development yesterday, a High Court judge declared the strike unlawful because NUM members had been denied a ballot.

Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party, issued a statement arguing that reports yesterday in *The Times* and other newspapers of a new Labour peace plan were misleading.

Full statement page 2

Leading article, Letters, page 9

Damages up to £250,000

Ballot form was legally invalid

If Nacods, the colliery deputies' union, go ahead with its strike, any such action might well be unlawful and injured parties may be able to sue for damages of up to £250,000.

Any strike called by the union will be affected by the Trade Union Act 1984. Although the Act received the Royal Assent in July, it was not until this Wednesday that the section on ballots for industrial action came into force.

That section lays down the requirements to make such ballots valid. Without a valid ballot, any strike or other industrial action, loses its legal immunity.

The ballot must be secret; one of the questions on the paper must call for the answer yes or no to a simple question on whether to take industrial action; and somewhere on the ballot form there has to be a warning that voting for industrial action will breach the contract of employment.

The Nacods ballot carried such a warning, although conforming to the Act in every respect.

The vote, which began a week ago, ended on Wednesday. But the Act affects every industrial action or strike coming into effect after Wednesday, and therefore covers any strike the union calls if talks with the National Coal Board are to proceed.

Any employer who lost money or commercial contracts through such a shutdown would be free, under the law, to take the union responsible to court, with each employer able to claim up to £250,000 if successful.

For such a strike to be lawful,

it must have been mandated by a ballot deemed proper under the Act.

Last night, the board confirmed that it was aware of the invalidity of the ballot. But has not made any attempt to resort to legal action against the NUM during its seven-month dispute, and there is little reason to suppose that it would take Nacods to court.

It is possible, however, that another employer might seek damages from Nacods if it declared a strike.

Although the union has only one-tenth of the NUM's membership, with 16,000 members, it has the power to achieve the total shutdown of the coal industry that has eluded the miners.

A Nacods strike would remove the safety cover required by law in every colliery. The Deputies form the first and second lines of management underground, and are responsible for the safety of person and machine.

The board would have little choice but to close down the collieries, including those that have been working throughout the NUM dispute.

Any employer who lost money or commercial contracts through such a shutdown would be free, under the law, to take the union responsible to court, with each employer able to claim up to £250,000 if successful.

For such a strike to be lawful,



The personal touch: President Reagan steering Mr Gromyko as they leave the Oval Office

'Hopeful' Gromyko meets Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

President Reagan and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, held their long-awaited meeting at the White House yesterday in an attempt to mend fences between the superpowers as a first step towards resuming talks on reducing their arsenals of nuclear weapons.

It was the first time the President, under pressure during the election campaign to reduce tensions with Moscow, had held talks with a top Soviet official since taking office three and a half years ago. Mr Gromyko, who has been Foreign Minister for 27 years, has been a regular visitor to the White House since President Roosevelt's days.

Given the frostiness of the climate between Washington and Moscow since President Reagan took office, together with the harsh criticisms of the US in Mr Gromyko's speech to the UN General Assembly on Thursday, both sides conceded that the process of rapprochement would be long and slow. No dramatic breakthroughs were likely from yesterday's talks.

Mr Reagan was not expected to put any negotiating proposals at this stage, but he has new ideas for exploratory discussions, especially on arms control. Mr Gromyko, who is also his country's First Deputy Prime Minister, is expected to assess these ideas with his Pobitro colleagues before the Soviet position becomes clearer.

Mr Reagan wants an early resumption of the nuclear arms control talks which he Russians have boycotted since the end of last year. The President has said the US is also prepared to take up Soviet proposal to discuss the demilitarization of space.

At the outset of yesterday's meeting the President, who is 73, and the Foreign Minister, aged 75, expressed the hope that their talks would help to reduce tensions between the two superpowers.

"I think everyone must react with hope," Mr Reagan said when asked by reporters if yesterday's meeting meant that Washington and Moscow would be able to make the "new beginning" which he had called for in his conciliatory speech to the General Assembly on Monday.

Mr Gromyko also said he was "hopeful" but said it was too early to reach any conclusions. The two men chatted amiably in front of a log fire before the talks got under way.

Before the talks began US officials had expressed disappointment at the tone of Mr Gromyko's speech on Thursday during which he blamed the United States for virtually all world tensions since 1946 and challenged the Reagan Administration.

Continued on back page, col 2

Inside

Professor of failure

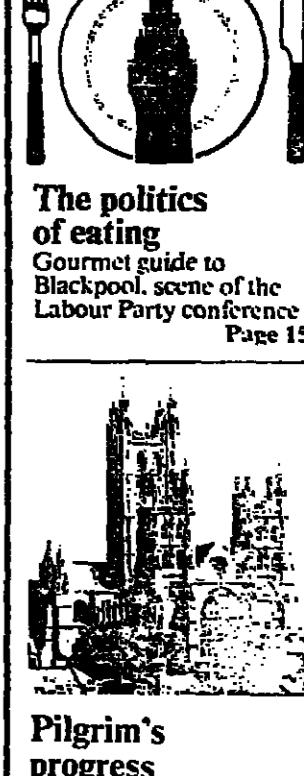
Success story of the college teacher and novelist whose heroes are lame ducks

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The politics of eating

Gourmet guide to Blackpool, scene of the Labour Party conference

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Apple of my eye

Roy Strong on the delights of the English apple

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Pilgrim's progress

Alan Franks seeks out the easy way to Canterbury

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Your newspaper flying high

Use your copy of The Times to make a kite

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Monday

Passport to disaster

How sickness and stress strike at British families posted abroad

The Olympic dress rehearsal

David Miller at the opening of the stadium in Seoul ready for the 1988 Games

Continued on back page, col 2

Hospital kitchen closed by salmonella in drains

40,000 flats need to be structurally surveyed after Ronan Point report

By Charles Knevitt, Architecture Correspondent

Structural surveys will need to be carried out on nearly 600 residential tower blocks throughout Britain which were reinforced after the Ronan Point disaster in 1968. About 40,000 flats are involved.

The surveys will be needed after the discovery of faults in the H2-type joints at Ronan Point in Newham, east London, which were strengthened in 1969 and 1970 after a public inquiry into the collapse.

New evidence of structural faults at Ronan Point and at five of Newham's eight other Taylor Woodrow Angel blocks was presented to the borough council in a report by independent consultants on Thursday.

Yesterday, the council issued a statement which said that the blocks must be reinforced for the second time "if long-term occupation is to be considered". Further tests are to be carried out and there is a strong possibility that one or more of the towers will be demolished.

The blocks "could fail under certain abnormal loads", such

as another gas explosion, the council said.

Mr Fred Jones, chairman of Newman's housing committee, said yesterday that the council would continue moving out the 580 families who remained in the eight blocks affected. Priority was being given to those deemed vulnerable in an emergency.

The council would also be pressing the Department of the Environment for money towards the cost of the tests it had carried out, and a commitment to future costs, because Newman was paying for work that was a national, not a local issue.

Mr Sam Webb, an architect called in by Newman Tower Block Tenants Campaign, who gave evidence at the public inquiry after the Ronan Point disaster, have been carrying out a detailed survey and tests for the council since last spring.

Yesterday a preliminary draft of the report and a summary of the recommendations were released by the council. Tenants in the affected blocks will be told about the latest findings today.

There are at least 5,000 flats

in greater London alone built in the TWA-type system, in 36 blocks on 10 estates. They are Morris Walk, Woolwich; Gascogne Estate, Hackney; Amstree Estate, Fulham; St Matthew's

Estate, Brixton; Argyle Estate, Putney; Jefferson Estate, Bow; Ocean Estate, Stepney; Barkland Estate, Poplar; Barley Mow Estate, Poplar; and Ledbury Estate, Southwark.

In the rest of Britain there

could be as many as another 3,000 flats, according to the Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

Building Design Partnership and Mr Thomas Ackroyd, a consulting engineer who gave evidence at the public inquiry after the Ronan Point disaster, have been carrying out a detailed survey and tests for the council since last spring.

Mr Sam Webb, an architect called in by Newman Tower Block Tenants Campaign, who gave evidence at the public inquiry after the Ronan Point disaster, have been carrying out a detailed survey and tests for the council since last spring.

These blocks are impossible to repair as there is no way to check the quality of the craftsmanship throughout the buildings."

Closed-shop man awarded £1,700

Mr David Howard, who lost a closed-shop job after he was refused membership of the National Graphical Association, was awarded £1,700 compensation against the union yesterday.

The award, by the Employment Appeal Tribunal in London, was the first under the Employment Act, 1980, which introduced a right for workers unreasonably refused membership by unions operating a closed shop to recover compensation.

Mr Howard, aged 43, of Acuba Road, Liverpool, would have won £2,000 had he not been held by the tribunal to have been partly to blame for what happened.

The tribunal president, Mr Justice Waite, said Mr Howard started work for a union-recognised printer when he knew that his membership application was

No deal until disruption stops, print unions told

By Glen Allan

Leaders of national newspaper printing workers pressing for a 12 per cent pay rise were warned by employers yesterday that there can be no deal while industrial action continues to disrupt production.

Lord Marsh, chairman of the Newspaper Publishers Association (NPA), told union leaders about the rejection at a meeting yesterday during which he emphasized that employers would not negotiate under duress.

A statement by the NPA said that Lord Marsh had drawn attention to the present disputes at *The Standard* and the *Financial Times*.

He said that the employers were of the opinion that the

Number of freed killers increases

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Thirty-three people were convicted of committing a second homicide between 1973 and 1983, two of them last year, according to figures published yesterday.

There has also been a big increase in the number of freed convicted killers. The Home Office estimates that there are 4,000 to 5,000 in England and Wales who have been convicted of homicide at some time in the previous 30 years, who were not executed and are not in prison or mental hospitals. That compares with 2,000 to 3,000 in 1973.

Last year, as in most earlier years, three out of four homicide victims knew their killers, according to the report. One in three deaths were by a sharp instrument and about half the recorded homicide offences were during quarrels and bouts of temper.

Throughout the decade until 1983 the highest number of findings of guilt or cautions for indictable offences as a whole per head of population was among male juveniles aged 14 and under 17.

More people than ever before were sentenced to immediate custody last year — more than 78,000, in spite of concern about prison over-crowding.

The average length of sentence of immediate imprisonment did not fall for 1983 as a whole, but was much shorter than in 1979. More have come before the record.

The police took their dogs

to represent members of the union.

By cancelling the elections, Yorkshire miners had been denied the right to elect representatives to put their views when the decision to strike was made, the judge said.

"Where there have been branch ballots and the views of the members have been made known, none has voted unanimously to strike", he added.

Leading article, letters

In another action, Mr Justice Nicholls granted injunctions to three Derbyshire miners who, unlike the two from Yorkshire, have been crossing picket lines.

The Derbyshire three are Mr Albert Taylor, of Shirebrook pit; Mr John Roberts, of Markham, and Mr John Phillips, of Bolsover.

The judge ruled the instruction from the national and area unions to miners in Derbyshire to strike or not to cross picket lines were unlawful.

He also declared that the union was not entitled to discipline non-strikers

20 police trapped in pickets' ambush

By Peter Davy

Twenty police officers were trapped in an ambush by hundreds of stone-throwing pickets yesterday.

For almost 25 minutes they came under a barrage of bricks, stones, pieces of timber, and chunks of metal machinery hurled through the darkness. Eight officers were injured and two police vans overturned as pickets completed a phaser movement to attack the beleaguered convoy from the front and rear.

An ambulance called to take an injured policeman and a picket to hospital was also stopped.

Supt Peter Lodge, who was in charge of the convoy, described the situation as a carefully planned ambush. "It was very frightening, the worst situation I have ever found myself in. It wasn't picketing. It was just hundreds of men out to injure police officers and damage police vehicles."

"It was entirely unprovoked and the most diabolical incident I have seen during the strike."

The attack began in darkness shortly before 2.30am as Mr Lodge led a convoy of nine dog vans along Hollings Lane towards Silverwood colliery, near Rotherham, South Yorkshire, where two men have been defying the strike for several weeks.

Yesterday the men were due to clock on about 3.30am and the police were mustering in case of confrontation with pickets.

As the convoy approached where the road crosses a disused railway line, about 400 yards from the colliery entrance, its headlights picked out a 3ft-high barricade of rubble, concrete posts, and machinery across its path.

Between 300 and 400 pickets then launched a bombardment of stones from behind the barricades, smashing the windscreen of the leading police dog van and causing it to stop sharply. The rest of the convoy halted behind it and then 200 more pickets emerged from the woods that fringe the road and attacked from the rear.

The police took their dogs

from the vans just before two of the vehicles were overturned.

Of the eight officers injured,

five needed hospital treatment.

A dog handler was also hurt, felled by a piece of wood. As he fell, the police said later, he was kicked about the head and body. His dog broke loose, biting pickets and police officers in the confusion.

"We were cut off," Mr Lodge

from the scene.

"In the end I decided

there was only one way out and that was to put the dogs into the crowd."

"There were around 700

pickets and 20 of us, but my men were magnificent. They acted very bravely going into the crowd. The dogs were kept on their leads, but inevitably one or two of the crowd would suffer with bites.

"We managed to drive them off, righted the two vehicles, and cleared a way through."

The convoy, many of the

vehicles with smashed wind-

screen and windows, then limped into the colliery yard.

Because they were so heavily outnumbered, the police, who were without riot shields for protection, were unable to make any arrests.

The application by Fountain

Forestry, for grants to damage a

site of special scientific interest

or for compensation, threw

suspicions of a plot to

outnumber the police.

The Nature Conservancy

Council said yesterday that it

greatly regretted a decision by

Mr George Younger, Secretary

of State for Scotland, to give

grants for the planting of

conifers on 570 hectares of

Colin Meadfoot, on the north

shore of Loch Laggan.

It said that the site was of

international importance for

wildlife, including the golden

grouse.

The company had applied to

afforest about 1,100 hectares.

Demonstrator to pay £700

Mr John Galord, who was

cheered by 30 supporters as he

tossed a dustbin through a shop

window in Oxford Street during

the "Stop the City" demon-

stration was ordered to pay the

£700 bill by magistrates at

Marlborough Street Court yes-

terday and fined £5.

Nine demonstrators arrested

before they could enter the City

boundaries appeared before

Bow Street Magistrates' Court

yesterday, charged with threatening behaviour, criminal damage and assaulting police.

The protesters, from London, Bristol, Preston and Scotland, were arrested near Trafalgar Square. All were remanded on bail for a month.

£1½m of salmon beats for sale

A trust has been set up to

raise funds to buy four fishing

boats on the river Conon, near

Inverness, from the North of

Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.

The boats are being offered

for sale by Knight, Frank &

Rutley for more than

£1,520,000. Mr J D B Calder,

chairman of the sub-committee of the trust responsible for fund-raising, described it as possibly

the largest sale of salmon fishing

in Scotland this century.

Missing baby pair remanded

Mr Patrick Tibby, aged 24,

and his wife Herma Cox Smith,

aged 23, were remanded in

custody for one week by

magistrates at Reading, Berk-

shire, yesterday while police

continued their investigations

into the disappearance of the

couple's nine-month-old baby.

Both are accused of failing to

register the birth of a child and

an offence under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

The Times overseas selling prices

America \$2.25; Australia \$1.50; Canada

Denmark Kr. 12.50; Finland Mark. 8.00;

Greece Dr. 1.00; Holland G. 3.40;

Iceland Kr. 1.25; Italy L. 1.25; Luxembourg L. 1.25; Norway Kr. 8.00; Pakistan Rs. 15; Portugal P. 1.25; Sweden Sk. 8.50; Switzerland S. 7.00;

Sweden Sk. 8.50; USA \$1.75; Yugoslavia D. 0.75; UK 25p.

Postage extra 25p per issue

Overseas air-speed delivery 50p

Overseas air-speed delivery 75p

Solicitors' shops will offer complete house-buying service

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Solicitors in England and Wales are to be allowed to buy and sell property and set up "shops" offering a complete house-buying service under one roof, the Law Society announced yesterday.

The decision by the society's council, which is expected to take effect on December 1, will intensify the war between lawyers, estate agents, and building societies in expectation of the end of the solicitors' monopoly of conveyancing.

Miss Nicola Watkins, the society's spokesman, said: "This is a very exciting development, giving the profession greater scope. The public will also welcome the fact that they can get a package deal for house purchases."

The society will draw up revised practice rules and guidance for solicitors, several thousand of whom have expressed an interest in property selling.

The move, a predictable fit-for-tat by the profession as it sees others moving into conveyancing, will mean cheaper legal fees and cheaper estate agency fees.

Mr Paul Bennett, one of the founders of the National Association of Solicitors' Property Centres, which was set up last April, said: "We are delighted with the news."

"This could mean the end of the house-buying chain. We will provide what we call one-stop conveyancing, all transactions under one roof. House-buying will be quicker and cheaper."

About 1,56 firms, one sixth of the profession, have joined his group, expressing an interest in setting up property centres.

"We have had colossal support," Mr Bennett said. "Solicitors want to simplify, expedite, and cheapen the conveyancing process. But we also want to keep conveying to ourselves and we think the best way to do this is to have a good product and margins to work."

He envisaged that a complete house-buying service could bring fees down by as much as a quarter. "Prices vary throughout the country," he said, "but here in Middlesbrough, which is a very cheap part of the country, we envisage asking a combined fee for the sale and legal work of 1½ per cent of the price of the house."

"That compared with the present average of 1¾ per cent charged by estate agents in his area and ¾ per cent charged by local solicitors."

Solicitors will not be allowed to enter into partnership with estate agents. They could, as in Scotland, do estate agency work.

It is expected that solicitors in an area will combine to buy properties and offer all property services to their clients there.

They will also organize removals, insurance, damp-proofing, and every other aspect of house-buying.

The council's decision, combined with the relaxation that came into force on Monday, of rules enabling solicitors to advertise, paves the way for a new era for the profession, Mr Bennett said. "We will be able to advertise locally as a group, and hopefully on the basis that we are the biggest and best estate agency in the town."

Gun siege boys held off 300 police

Two boys who held 300 policemen at bay in a six and a half hour siege at a gunshop were ordered to be detained for three years yesterday.

The High Court in Edinburgh was told that the three boys fired air rifles, shotguns and .22 rifles in all directions during the siege, at a gun shop in Paisley, near Glasgow.

A boy aged 16 was sent to a young offenders' institution for three years and a boy aged 15 was ordered to be detained for the same period in an institution designated by the Secretary of State for Scotland.

The third boy, aged 14, will be sentenced next Wednesday after a social inquiry report is obtained.

The boys admitted 24 charges in connexion with the Paisley incident and another break-in at a shop in Barnton.

Solicitors said the incidents

Tourists' payments are safe

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Aircraft are being chartered to bring back from Greece and Portugal 1,500 holidaymakers sent by the Sheffield-based company, Ventura Holidays, which has ceased trading.

There should be little or no delay in returning on days originally booked, the Civil Aviation Authority said yesterday.

Another 1,500 holidaymakers due to go on Ventura packages, many of them within the next few days, will eventually get back any money they have paid.

A bond put up by the company is expected to cover

most of the claims and the balance will be met by the Air Travel Reserve Fund.

Staff of Ventura, which also has offices in London and Manchester, returned to work yesterday to deal with any problems.

Mr Frank Marshall, who started Ventura in the mid-1970s, said: "They were under no obligation to turn up but they have. We are compiling details of booked holidays for the CAA which should speed up any payments."

Mr Marshall called in liquidators when the business ran into difficulties. Few debts to suppliers such as airlines and hotel operators are outstanding, he said. But at this time of year, when a package tour company has no cash coming in from advance bookings, it has to find money to make initial payments to suppliers for the next season.

Health food for chain store

Health food-buying is no longer restricted to a few fanatics. Experts say the trend has increased rapidly over the past five years, and reached its peak this year.

The grocery shelves of British Home Stores will be transformed from next week.

British Home Stores will stock lentils, kidney beans, stone-ground wholewheat flour, decaffeinated coffee, raw brown sugar, spring water, sugar-free biscuits, dried fruit and muesli.

The accent will be on low-fat, salt, and sugar content. Products, such as biscuits, will be free of colour or preservatives. The new range will be labelled "natural foods", and simply packaged. But a spokesman emphasized, there would still be some of ox tongue, ham, and sausages.

Ms Dunne Swann, managing director of Cranks Health

BR faces new bus onslaught

By Michael Ball
Transport Editor

British Rail faces tougher competition on inter-city routes next month when the state-owned National Express will increase sharply services by its "Rapide" motorway coaches on several routes served by the railways.

For the first time, Rapides, with its hostesses and video, will serve 100 towns and cities each day, compared with 200 by British Rail's inter-city trains.

About twenty-five destinations are being added to the Rapide network, including Aberdeen and Dundee to Wales and the West Country; Durham and Darlington to London; Wolverhampton and Shrewsbury to London; and South Wales to Heathrow Airport, London.

Rapide services, introduced after deregulation of inter-city bus routes under the Transport Act, 1980, was the spearhead of a huge growth in main route coach services.

GCHQ secrets wanted

Two men claiming to represent an Irish terrorist group demanded details from a former Army intelligence officer about personnel at GCHQ, the government communications centre at Cheltenham, a court was told yesterday.

Former Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Seward, who was court-martialled and dismissed the Service in 1981 for theft and forgery, said one of the men threatened that if he refused, his son might not come home from boarding school for half-term.

Anderson, aged 43, and Carroll, aged 39, deny conspiracy.

Inquest opens

An inquest was opened and adjourned at Preston, Lancashire, yesterday into the death of Mrs Jean Adamson, wife of the former Coronation Street actor Peter Adamson, who died in hospital at Wigan last Wednesday. Mrs Adamson, aged 52, had suffered from arthritis since she was 16.

Hiker assaulted

A male hitch-hiker, aged 20, was sexually attacked by a man who gave him a lift in Oxfordshire on Thursday. The motorist abandoned him in a lay-by near Thame. He was shocked but unharmed.

Hippies arrested

More than 60 hippies were arrested yesterday after hundreds of police raided a commune near Hay-on-Wye, Powys.

New terminal

A £1.6m terminal, replacing a block of war-time huts, was officially opened at Hurn airport, near Bournemouth, Dorset, yesterday.

GCHQ secrets wanted

Two men claiming to represent an Irish terrorist group demanded details from a former Army intelligence officer about personnel at GCHQ, the government communications centre at Cheltenham, a court was told yesterday.

Former Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Seward, who was court-martialled and dismissed the Service in 1981 for theft and forgery, said one of the men threatened that if he refused, his son might not come home from boarding school for half-term.

Anderson, aged 43, and Carroll, aged 39, deny conspiracy.

The trial was adjourned.

ing with George O'Hara, aged 41, and William O'Hara, aged 29, to demand money with menaces from Mr Seward, and Mr Mark Salisbury.

Mr Seward told the court he had visited GCHQ during his army career and had dealings with the centre over nine years. But he had told the two men their demand was "utterly ridiculous".

Mr Seward said that O'Hara

wanted "a family tree" of the Cheltenham organization and names of officers serving in Northern Ireland.

The trial was adjourned.

Food, pioneers of the pure and organic, said that health food was part of the mainstream diet. "We are not cranky any more."

Public concern is believed to have been aroused by reports published this year, which described the British diet as extremely high in fat, salt and sugar, and low in fibre.

This year two million Britons have turned totally, or partially vegetarian. One of the biggest booms is in the "fast health foods", such as nut butter mixes.

Salisbury, the supermarket chain, said that in the past five years sales of stone-ground wholemeal bread and milled wheat cakes made at their bakery, had taken off.

The store has introduced a de luxe menu with 30 per cent

low-fat items, and no sugar, salt, or preservatives.

Ms Dunne Swann, managing director of Cranks Health



Monksilver, Somerset, learned she would be unable to have children by natural conception after she had her second pregnancy terminated 18 months ago. She was later treated at Cromwell Hospital in London.

Each weighing more than 5lb and their mother are doing well, although the babies are still under observation in the special care unit at Musgrove Park Hospital, Taunton.

Mrs Watts, aged 27, of Rowden Farm,

Widow is stabbed

A woman aged 78 was attacked at knife-point in bed yesterday just hours after her husband's funeral.

As Mrs Mabel Frost lay recovering after her husband's cremation, a youth broke into her home in Grisedale Gardens, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear.

She awoke to find the youth standing over her. In a struggle one of her hands was cut.

After he fled empty-handed, Mrs Frost went for help to neighbours. She was taken to hospital in Gateshead, where her condition was said to be satisfactory.

One of her two daughters, Mrs Margaret Salmon, of Popplewell Gardens, Gateshead, said: "The person who did this has no morals and is the scum of the earth."

Customs 'fail to halt heroin'

Hit-and-run driver who dumped child's body is fined £500

A driver who dumped the dead body of a two-year-old Gypsy girl in a field after a car crash late at night was yesterday banned from driving for three years.

Allan Lock, aged 34, of Waller Road, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, admitted eight motoring offences. He was ordered to pay £100 in prosecution costs. He could have faced fines totalling £8,000 and been sent to prison for six months.

Lock said later that he was surprised at the leniency shown to him by magistrates at Beaconsfield.

"Quite honestly, I expected to go to prison from the court. I did not think I would be going back home. The magistrates seemed very sympathetic to me and I think the fines were quite low. I expected them to be a bit more."

Mrs Agnes Brown, the mother of the dead child, said after the two-hour court hearing that she intended to sue Lock. She said: "He should have been charged with killing the baby and gone to prison. The magistrates were far too lenient with him. I intend to take a civil action against Mr Lock to get compensation for my personal injuries."

Lock, who is married with a son aged eight, admitted failing to stop after the accident last June, failing to report it, driving with no insurance, with no driving licence, with no test certificate, with no vehicle excise licence, the theft of an

excise licence and the fraudulent use of the excise licence.

Mr John Wilcox, for the prosecution, told the court that the accident happened on the A355 near Beaconsfield last June 23. Mrs Brown and her husband were walking along the road only yards away from the caravan site where they lived.

Mr Brown was walking back towards the site and his wife was yards away from him carrying their daughter, Mary, in her arms when Lock came across them, swerved to avoid Mr Brown and crashed into Mrs Brown and the child.

The child was thrown into the car through the windscreen and died instantly. Her mother was left critically injured on the road.

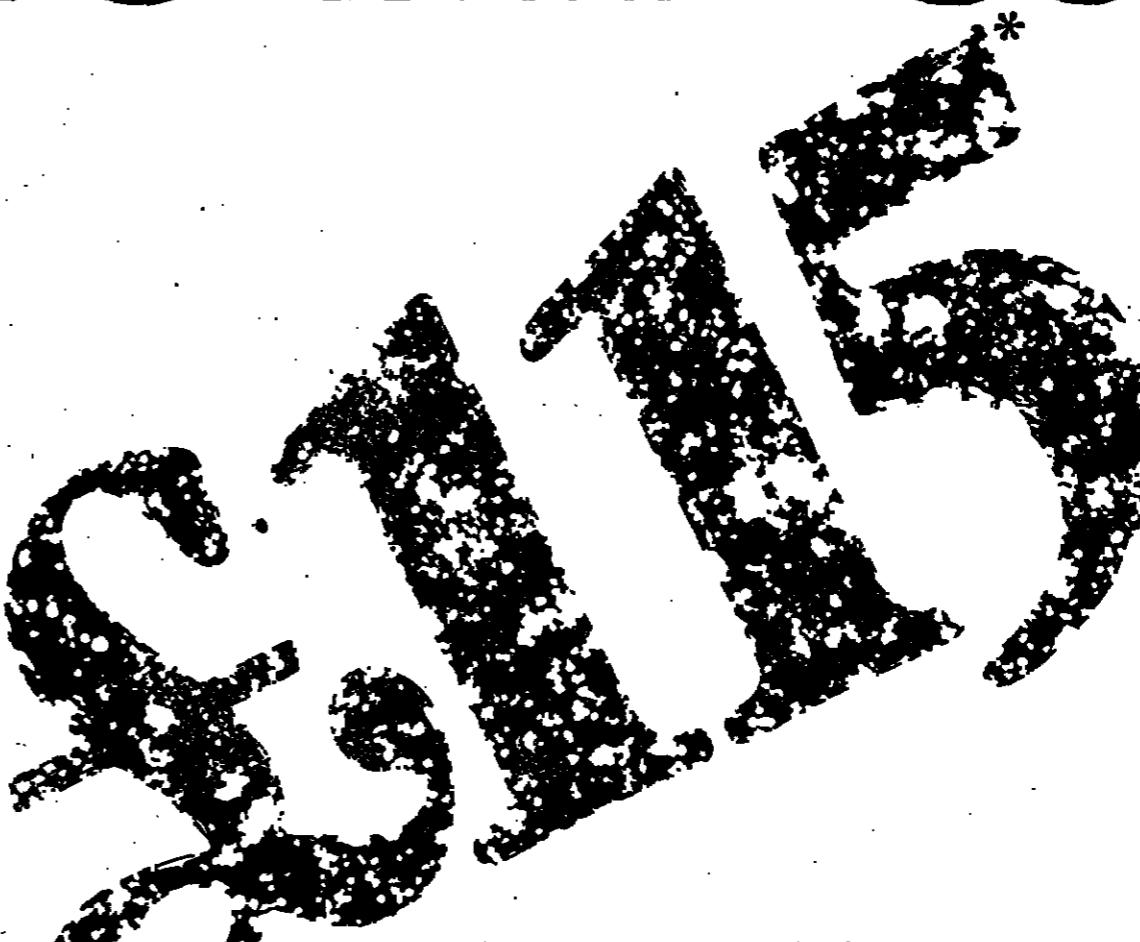
The magistrates heard how Lock then drove along the A355 to Seer Green where he dumped the baby's body in a field. He said he was crying as he did it.

Lock, casually dressed and sitting impassively in the dock, was not asked to give evidence by his solicitor, Mr Robert Aram.

Mr Aram said his client had acted in "blind terror and panic". The enormity of the situation was altogether too much for him when he discovered the body of his son in the front seat of his car after the accident.

"He has suffered punishment and will continue to, I have vile letters, too vile to be read in court, which have been written to him since this accident", Mr Aram said.

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Farmers call for better conservation and end to expansion grants

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Reappraisal of the expansionist approach to agriculture which has broadly prevailed since the Second World War was called for in a statement published yesterday by the National Farmers' Union.

Changes were needed to reduce surpluses and control spending under the EEC common agricultural policy and to allay public concern about the impact on the countryside, it said.

Because production increases were no longer a priority, government investment should be directed towards environmentally sensitive works which promote efficiency without expanding production.

"The scope of the grant system should be widened to bring in more waste disposal, energy conservation, animal welfare and environmentally constructive schemes," the document said.

The NFU supports official animal welfare codes, and is prepared to accept EEC legislation, provided it is enforced uniformly.

Although it praised farming's achievements and economic contribution, the document's tone is conciliatory and very far from the strident denunciations of its critics that have regularly emanated from the union's headquarters.

"Conditions must be sought in which agriculture, as one of Britain's largest industries, can

continue to play a central part in our national economy and contribute to the quality of life in the countryside. Farmers and growers must seek to operate in harmony with sensible environmental and ecological objectives."

The statement defended post-war farm support systems which, it said, had benefited the whole nation. Directly and indirectly agriculture contributed massively to employment and the trade balance, and the Government should continue to be concerned with its success and efficiency because of the economic advantages.

But the industry, with the Government, must face the problems of rural areas and public demand for high standards of conservation.

The United Kingdom cannot follow purely national policies. The Government must operate within the EEC, and any restraints must be applied equally.

A farm has to be run foremost as a business, but the union accepted the importance of responsible public access to the countryside, and agricultural and countryside policies should encourage farms to take proper account of environmental needs.

Competitive food production in a high-cost economy required efficient systems. On occasions that had resulted in farming inconsistent with maintaining a

diverse and attractive countryside.

"But this problem should not be overstated. The British countryside remains very attractive and in general retains the characteristics which centuries of good husbandry have given it."

The document emphasized the serious economic and social pressures afflicting grass and uplands which represented a great source of amenity and recreational opportunities, as well as being the reservoir for breeding stock. Integrated policies must be developed to cover the whole complex of farming, rural development and environmental needs.

For social, economic and environmental reasons, the family farm should remain the basic unit, it said. But while it accepted that some steps should be taken to arrest the ever-growing concentration of land ownership, the NFU does not believe it practical to prevent the free transfer of land by law.

It does not consider that paying farmers to take land out of production, as in the United States, would be appropriate because costs would be disproportionate to benefits.

Instead, farmers should seek to supplement incomes from other sources, such as woodlands and provision of recreational facilities.

Leading article, page 9

'Hire jobless for social work'

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Ministers are to be asked to enable unemployment benefit to be paid to social services departments to create jobs and improve services for the old, the mentally ill and handicapped.

The Association of Directors of Social Services meeting in Buxton yesterday agreed to draw up such a scheme to put to Government. The idea is to reduce unemployment and help to implement the Government's policy of care in the community by providing more home helps and care assistants in homes and day centres. It is proposed that an individual could agree to work for social services, department or other agency. The department would receive his unemployment or supplementary benefit and then

men could be significant.

Mr White said that the average age of people admitted to old people's homes was 83 or 84 and they were much frailer and more dependent than younger people admitted a decade ago.

"We are only able to maintain the same staffing levels as 10 years ago and there is a desperate need for more staff to care for these people."

There are services that are desperately needed and a scheme like this would also help deal with the depression and other problems of unemployment by giving people a useful job to do.

Topping up benefit levels to real wages would not be highly expensive.

Mr White said that the difference being funded by the local authority.

The proposal was put to the directors, who are increasingly concerned about the effects of high unemployment and the growing pressure on social services, by Mr David Townsend, director of social services for Haringey North London and Mr Tom White, director for Coventry, who said male unemployment in parts of their areas was 30 per cent.

The association said it believed both local authority and health services could be considerably improved at a marginal extra cost because many of the jobs were low paid. If all authorities adopted such a scheme the effect on unemployment

Curbs on water use are eased

The number of people in England and Wales banned from using hosepipes will drop by at least two fifths next week.

Yorkshire Water will lift most of the restrictions affecting 2,500,000 customers at midnight on Monday; only parts of Harrogate will remain affected. Severn Trent will decide on Monday whether to lift hosepipe bans affecting 6,750,000 people.

Bristol Waterworks Company will also lift its hosepipe ban affecting one million people on Monday and Thames Water has already lifted bans.

North West Water, however, is unlikely to lift restrictions yet; South West Water is appealing for water economy; and rationing in South-east Wales still remains a possibility.

Looser green belt sought by Jenkin

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday called on local authorities not to draw green belt boundaries around towns so tightly that there could be no room for development.

He said in Birmingham: "It is important that the green belt should be sacrosanct", but some land of no great amenity value which has been preserved in the past could be used for development.



Pictures of innocence: 'Let's be nice' and 'Tickle your funny bone' - originals of Mabel Lucie Attwell postcards on sale at an exhibition of her work at Chris Beetles gallery, St James's, London, from Thursday.

Coroner's right to impose fine upheld

Mr Ron Smith yesterday failed in a High Court appeal challenging the right of a coroner to fine him for contempt during the inquest on his daughter, Helen, who was found dead after an illegal drinks party in Saudi Arabia.

An application by Mr Smith, of Esholt Avenue, Guiseley, Leeds, for an order quashing a decision of Mr Phillip Gill, the West Yorkshire Coroner, to

impose the £50 fine in November 1982, was dismissed by the Queen's Bench Divisional Court in London.

The coroner had ruled that an outburst of shouting by Mr Smith constituted "contempt in the face of the court".

Lord Justice Stephen Brown, sitting with Mr Justice Kennedy, said today that Mr Smith had been relentless in his pursuit of the truth of the court.

circumstances surrounding his daughter's death and there had been an emotional atmosphere at the inquest.

The judge said there was overwhelming judicial and academic opinion that a coroner's court was a court of record and that a coroner had the power to punish in cases of "contempt in the face of the court".

Lord Justice Stephen Brown, sitting with Mr Justice Kennedy, said today that Mr Smith had been relentless in his pursuit of the truth of the court.

Mr Smith's application was taken because the service meetings of the authority in September, October and November had been disrupted and broken up by members of the public and it was anticipated that the December meeting would be similarly disrupted to prevent the authority passing the resolutions.

Accordingly, at the meeting of December 5 only the press and one member of the community health council were admitted.

His Lordship said that meetings of a local health authority were meetings which section 1(1) of the Public Bodies (Admission to Meetings) Act 1960 provided should be open to the public.

Section 1(2) provided an exception for cases in which publicity would be prejudicial to the public interest by reason of the confidential nature of the business to be transacted or for other special reasons, but it was accepted that the present case was not of a confidential nature.

Mr Richard Drabble for the applicants; Mr James Goudie, QC and Mr Adrian Lynch for the health authority.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that

the chairman of the Brent Health Authority made a decision to exclude members of the public from a meeting on December 3, 1983, in which it was intended to pass resolutions implementing the spending cuts imposed by the Government. The decision was taken because the service meetings of the authority in September, October and November had been disrupted and broken up by members of the public and it was anticipated that the December meeting would be similarly disrupted to prevent the authority passing the resolutions.

Mr Goudie submitted that such a power could be found in *Doyle v Falconer* (1866) LR 1 PC 328, 340-1, in which Sir James Colville discussed the principle of the common law which was embodied in the maxim *Quando lex aliquid concedit, concedere videtur et illud, sine quo res esse non potest*. In the present context that amounted to saying that where Parliament had entrusted a statutory duty to a statutory body it had to be assumed that that body had power to do the which had been entrusted to it. So if meetings being open to the public meant that business could not be carried out a power had to exist to exclude persons who came

to disrupt such business.

When Parliament passed the Act of 1960 it assumed that if members of the public were admitted they would behave themselves. The purpose for which they were admitted was to enable them to inform themselves of what was going on, not to participate. Since 1960 the habit had become too prevalent of members of the public getting their supporters to shout down arguments which they did not wish to hear. His Lordship came to the conclusion that there was such a general or common law power to exclude the public in extreme circumstances of this kind.

Had his Lordship not come to that conclusion he would in any event not have granted the applicant relief. The applicant did not complain of the merits of the resolutions, but only that she had been cheated of an opportunity to hear them passed. So if the court had been faced with an invitation to quash the resolution the balance of convenience would have been wholly on the side of the health authority so that the court's discretion would have been exercised so that no relief would have been granted.

Solicitors: Hallmark, Carter and Atkinson; Capstick, Hamer & Co.

Section 1(1) was without prejudice to any power of exclusion to suppress or prevent disorderly conduct or other misbehaviour at a meeting. Section 1(8) did not create a power, it preserved it, it merely said it had to be looked for elsewhere.

Exclusion did not only have the meaning of excluding people already at a meeting, but also its primary meaning of preventing people coming at all. Therefore what it was necessary to find was a common law power to prevent the public attending when disorder was apprehended.

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Hanoi
for
talks
Cambodia

Howe's time of contrasts

Hongkong success and Argentine accusations mark diplomatic week

From Zoriana Pysarivsky New York

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, arrived in San Jose, Costa Rica, yesterday to take part in an EEC initiative for Central America intended to give political and economic support for reconciliation in the region.

For Sir Geoffrey it was the culmination of a week of diplomatic activity in New York, marking the start of the UN General Assembly. It was a week of contrasts which highlighted the success of British diplomacy as in the case of Honkong and at the same time brought home the formidable obstacles that make an Anglo-Argentine rapprochement elusive.

Argentina accused Britain of unexpected rigidity in the abortive Berne talks. Sir Geoffrey continued to insist that sovereignty was not open for negotiation, while President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina claimed that a British commitment to deal with the issue was indispensable for normal relations between the two Governments. Although there was a change in style this year from previous Argentine statements on the Falklands which were characterized by harsh rhetoric, the substance remained the same.

On the question of Gibraltar there appeared to be little change in Spain's position despite the possibility that the dispute with Britain could become an impediment to Spain's full partnership in the



Senator Fernando Morán:
Confirming dialogue.

European Community. Senator Fernando Morán, the Spanish Foreign Minister, declared his Government's commitment to regain the territory through negotiations and confirming dialogue with Britain.

East-West relations and the Middle East dominated the Foreign Secretary's 16 bilateral meetings. He managed to report on his mission with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, Sir Geoffrey compared Mr Gromyko's hard-line rhetoric in the General Assembly with President Reagan's conciliatory approach. It was indicative, he said, of the difficulties a superpower faces in changing course, referring to the intransigent posture that Moscow has held since the arms control talks in Geneva broke down last year.

"We must take every sensible opportunity of convincing the Russians, and not just Gromyko, that we want peace," he said. Sir Geoffrey predicted that an improvement in East-West relations would be a slow painstaking process, a view that contrasted sharply with some expectations in Washington that progress could be rapid.

The same approach was taken in his address before the General Assembly where a deliberate pace in resolving international conflicts and the attractiveness of quiet, patient diplomacy was exhorted. This ranged from such disputes as the Middle East, where observers feel the positions are so polarized that the problems can only be contained, to issues such as Cyprus and Namibia.

The Hongkong draft agreement buoyed an otherwise despairing General Assembly. Both the British and Chinese Governments were congratulated for their tenacity and imaginativeness and the draft was labelled one of the greater successes in modern diplomacy that gave hope for other seemingly intractable problems.

The conclusions drawn from Sir Geoffrey's bilateral meetings with the foreign ministers of Israel, Egypt, Iraq, Syria and the United States, and Senator Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Secretary-General, was that Middle East diplomacy had entered a reflective period and would have to wait for the outcome of the American elections and for the Israeli Government to settle into a comfortable pattern.

At prayer: Chinese Muslims bow during prayers at the grand mosque of Xining. Once suppressed, Islam is now permitted and regulated - in Qinghai province and elsewhere.

Young fashionable class emerges in Greece

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Fancy school clothing displaying the labels of Europe's leading fashion designers, is the latest craze among 1,850,000 Greek schoolchildren who returned to class this week for the new school year.

But when the prices of school articles suddenly soared without visible cause, the Ministry of Commerce had to intervene. A ministerial order set limits of between 30 and 50 per cent on profit margins for items ranging from imported school uniforms and electronic aids to haute couture school satchels and exercise books from France.

Tuition and textbooks are now free in Greek state schools where classrooms are usually overcrowded and infrastructure deficient. But parents are finding the high fashion fad, a reflection on their own abject consumerism, too costly to bear.

China's national parade has Brazilian novelty

From David Bonavia, Peking

Brazilian-designed troop carriers are the biggest novelty of the capability of hitting Moscow expected at Monday's parade of Chinese armed forces to mark national day, according to sources say that it may be simply a cardboard replica.

China is believed to have purchased a number of six-wheeled troop carriers from Brazil. This is the first time they will be on show. Other armaments will include surface-to-air missiles of an old-fashioned type and some extremely heavy self-propelled Howitzers.

The blockade by lorry drivers at the Franco-Spanish frontier continued yesterday as West German and Italian drivers protested that they had not been included in a settlement for French drivers.

Madrid has admitted that funds to compensate French drivers, who were victims earlier this year, had never been allocated, but promised to speed procedures and give drivers police protection on roads throughout the region.

Rome guesses

Strauss sows seeds of dissent in Bonn

From Michael Eisayon, Bonn

A bitter argument between Herr Ignaz Kiechle, the Minister of Agriculture, and Herr Hans-Josef Strauss, the chairman of his Bavarian-based Christian Social Union (CSU) party, has shown Chancellor Kohl's Government the political risks of trying to enforce the European Community's unpopular regulations to limit agricultural surpluses.

In a clear attempt to allay the suspicions of the politically powerful small farmers in Bavaria, Herr Strauss made an outspoken attack on Bonn's farm policies earlier this week and said Herr Kiechle was Chancellor Kohl's choice as minister and not that of the CSU. This provoked a sharp reply from Herr Kiechle, who said he was deeply hurt but would not resign as Herr Strauss was not qualified to make such remarks.

The dispute forced Herr Kohl to express specific confidence in Herr Kiechle, who was then persuaded to withdraw his criticism of his political boss. But the hapless minister has now been forced to consider extra aid for farmers on top of the government help introduced earlier this year which is seen in Brussels as a clear breach of Community regulations.

Farming is an emotive issue in most of West Germany, particularly Bavaria, and Herr Strauss has been worried by the revolt of his bedrock supporters against the curbs on milk production, which are said to threaten the livelihoods of up to 30,000 inefficient family-run farms.

Herr Kiechle does not have the experience or authority of his formidable predecessor, Herr Josef Erhart, whose legendary battles in Brussels on behalf of German farmers were partly responsible for the huge Community spending on agriculture. The minister has therefore been made a convenient scapegoat in Bonn for the unpopular limitations on output and was the target of demonstrations in the spring by angry farmers who emptied wheelbarrows of dung in the street.

The Kohl Government is considered to have made a big mistake by offering farmers compensation in the summer, as this open defiance of the common agricultural policy was exploited by the French and other Community members to persuade West Germany to contribute more to settle the Community's budget crisis.

However, the domestic pressures were such that even the Social Democratic opposition's attacks on the disregard for Community rules were muted.

Spokesmen for Bavaria's farmers have reluctantly admitted this week that something had to be done to cut milk production in Europe, but they blamed Herr Kiechle for moving too swiftly and ignoring the social consequences.

Sub walkout

Darwin (Reuters) - Hundreds of Australian dockers went on strike yesterday when the US nuclear-powered submarine *Alaska* arrived on a goodwill visit. The walkout stopped loading of all ships in the port and union spokesmen said it would last until the submarine, and its supply vessel *Prometheus*, left in a week's time.

Woman rules

Willemstad, Curacao (Reuters) - A new centre-right coalition Government has taken office in the Netherlands Antilles led by the islands' first woman Prime Minister, Mrs Maria Liberia, aged 43.

Back to Earth

Moscow (Reuters) - Three Soviet astronauts, who have been in space for a record 244 days, are due to return to Earth in three days. They are due to land in Kazakhstan.

Habré troops prepared to retake key oases

Ndjamena (AP/Reuters) - Chadian government forces are preparing to recapture the main opposition-held bases of Faya-Largeau and Fada in the north of the country as soon as the recent Franco-Libyan pull-out agreement comes into effect.

But the sources said that despite French Army capabilities to monitor Libyan Army communications and send observation planes over the region, no information had been received indicating the start of a Libyan withdrawal three days after France began

Marcos forces suspected after bodies dumped

Manila (Reuters) - Opposition leaders said yesterday that they suspected security forces had killed 11 people whose unidentified bodies were dumped in Manila after anti-Government protests but police said some of the dead were criminals killed in gang warfare.

Street battles had erupted on Thursday between police and demonstrators marching towards a bridge near President Marcos's palace.

Mr Aquino, brother of the murdered Opposition leader Mr Benigno Aquino, said police had fired live bullets in the crowd.

Mr Joe Castro, a Coalition for the Realization of Democracy (CORD) leader, accused police of "unprecedented brutality". He said 55 deaths

strains were between 10% of those killed, and about 10 people were missing.

French troops prepared to retake key oases

pulling its forces back from forward positions in the centre of the country.

Some 1,000 troops of President Habré stationed at Karai, 180 miles from Faya-Largeau and 125 miles from Fada, are prepared to move into the oases as soon as they are evacuated by Libya, sources said.

The French Government is convinced they will not withdraw. Information Minister Mr Mamadou Sounane said yesterday.

President Mitterrand will meet President Mitterrand here on October 3.

THE TIMES SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 29 1984

OVERSEAS NEWS

5

Civil guards killed by Basque booby-trap

From Our Own Correspondent Madrid

Three Spanish paramilitary civil guards were killed early yesterday and five others injured, when they were victims of a booby trap near Vitoria in the Basque region. The explosion appeared to be a reply by ETA, the Basque separatist organization, only 24 hours after three ETA members, extradited from France to face murder charges, had been handed over to Madrid.

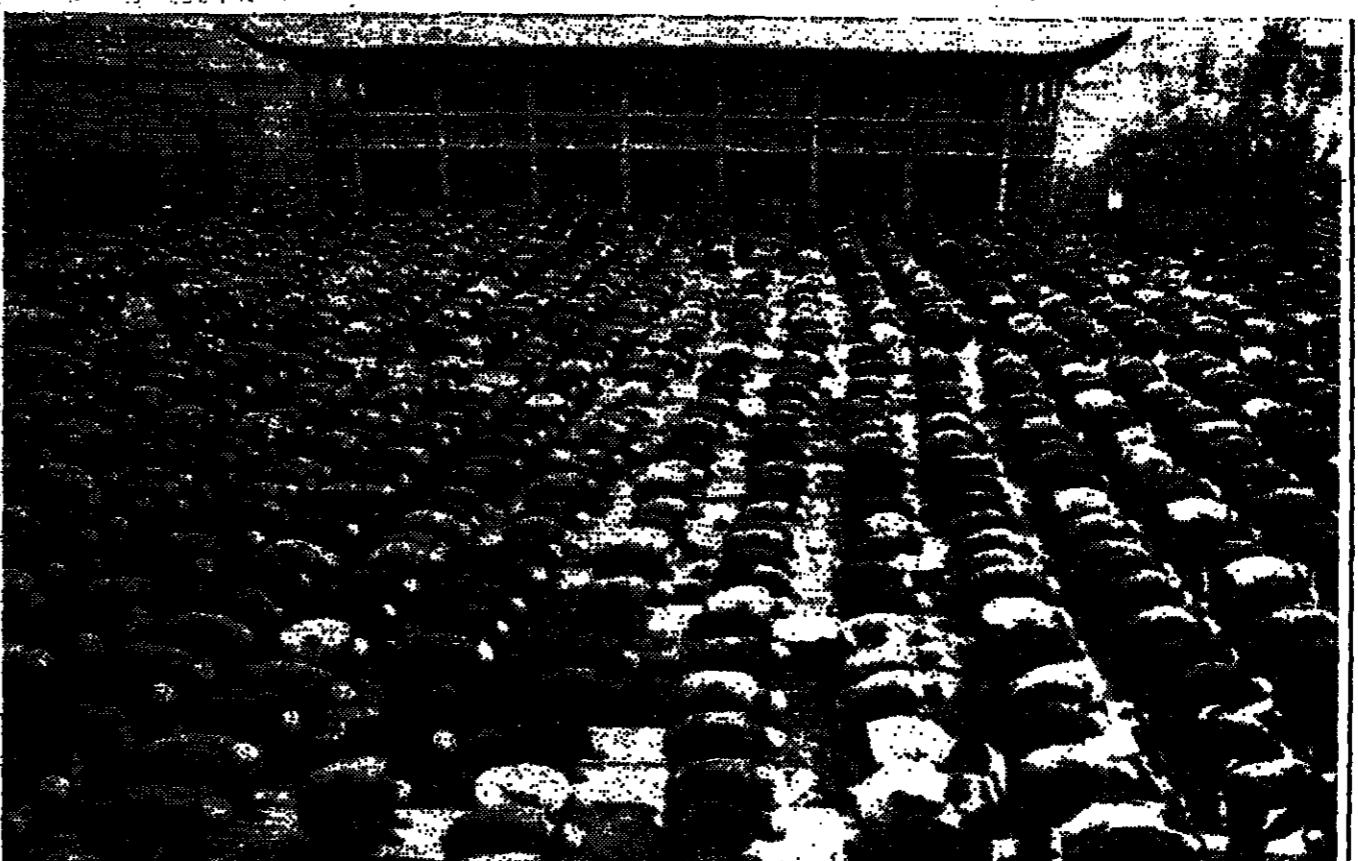
Señor José Barrionuevo and Señor Narciso Serra, the Interior and Defence Ministers, went to the Basque region to attend the funeral. The deaths occurred despite a maximum alert because of the extractions.

The victim included a sergeant trained in bomb disposal work and several other civil guards belonging to a special and terrorist unit.

A survivor later explained that one man in a platoon of about 20 had stumbled in the dark on a tripwire activating the explosive device. Police had received an anonymous telephone call, saying a bomb was due to go off on a railway line, but the tripwire had been set on an approach road.

The blockade by lorry drivers at the Franco-Spanish frontier continued yesterday as West German and Italian drivers protested that they had not been included in a settlement for French drivers.

Madrid has admitted that funds to compensate French drivers, who were victims earlier this year, had never been allocated, but promised to speed procedures and give drivers police protection on roads throughout the region.



At prayer: Chinese Muslims bow during prayers at the grand mosque of Xining. Once suppressed, Islam is now permitted and regulated - in Qinghai province and elsewhere.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE INVESTING IN PENNY SHARES!

WHY "PENNY" SHARES?

Penny Shares are an area where the small private investor really can score: first of all because they're invariably too small for the big institutions to bother with... until they've gone up that is - but before then, they're a real opportunity for the small investor to get in first for a change. Second, because let's face it, however good a "blue chip" is, it is literally impossible to make a fortune out of a small investment in a leading share. To do that, you have to buy shares that are low-priced... preferably mere pennies... sell them, and then successfully "switch" into another penny share. That way, it's at least technically possible.

In 1983, every single one of the top ten best-performing shares had been a penny share on January 1st. (Source: The Observer and Datastream.) Interestingly enough, this level of performance had also occurred in 1982 when 8 out of the 10 outstanding performers of the year were or had been penny shares at some stage during the previous three years. In fact, all of the 1983 winners were up around 500% or more and 6 of them had been recommended in *The Penny Share Guide*, including the phenomenal Bellair Cosmetics which we had recommended on two occasions, at 14p, and at 24p in December 1982. But the real point of the penny share performance is its logic, and it would seem its sheer consistency.

Indeed if you had followed *The Penny Share Guide's* advice (given two months running) and bought Polly Peck at 18p, with a £1,000 investment... and then let's suppose you had sold it at the recent high of 3,000p... you could have made £160,000... not a million, but well... on the way.

At least with penny shares, the small investor (or the large investor using a small part of his funds) stands a fighting chance... at least with penny shares it's possible! Don't miss out entirely on this exciting area of the stockmarket.

The penny share market is a world apart from the rest of the stockmarket. And the rules for judging which ones to buy and when to sell them are very different from what you are used to, if you have been investing in blue chips up to now. But that is where we can help you.

Right now, many respected investment analysts believe we are on the verge of the greatest Bull market of all time. All the signs are there. Shares are cheap by historical standards and profits are expected to improve following the end of the recession.

The fuse is lit and by the time you read these words the upwards movement may already be under way. All you have to do now is complete and return the enclosed application form to us; that way, you could be ready to take advantage of the next "Polly Peck" or "Bellair"... or indeed any of 1984's winners, amongst which we feel sure there will be a fair spread of penny shares, certainly if past performance is anything to go by.

THE SHEER LOGIC OF INVESTING IN PENNY SHARES!

•PENNY SHARES ARE MORE AFFORDABLE

There is one undoubted factor in favour of low priced shares, namely that more people can afford to buy them. And the more people that buy a share, the greater its chance of rising. Affordability is a recognised factor in the stockmarket. It is one of the reasons why bigger companies split their shares into two when they reach a certain price level. Most investors take a certain added pleasure from owning a larger number of shares.

•PENNY SHARES HAVE MORE ROOM TO GROW

It is hard to see how a giant company like ICI, Imperial Tobacco, Distillers or the other stockmarket leaders could ever be ten times larger than they are today. But many low-priced shares can and will grow ten times their current size. Naturally, some of these smaller companies won't make it. But history shows the profit on those that do far outweighs the few that fail.

•PENNY SHARES ARE UNDER RESEARCHED

The fact that penny shares are a little known and relatively unexplored segment of the stockmarket can work to your advantage. Stockbrokers and professional investors concentrate virtually all their attention on the few hundred best known and most widely held shares. If you are willing to do your own research and investment monitoring - or have us do it for you - you can often identify a fantastically undervalued share and get in on the ground floor. Then all you have to do is sit back and wait for others to find it too.

•HOW THE PENNY SHARE GUIDE CAN HELP YOU

Here at *The Penny Share Guide*, we spend our whole time studying penny shares, analysing their prospects and selecting the few that could become real winners. We are the only regularly published guide on penny shares, and over the years have acquired a tremendous amount of experience, contacts and background knowledge, all of which are at your disposal when you join us.

•WHAT TO DO NEXT

See for yourself how *The Penny Share Guide* can help you by trying it out for one year - current issues of *The Penny Share Guide* are strictly reserved for subscribers only. Join them today by becoming a subscriber yourself. All you have to do is simply COMPLETE and RETURN THE ATTACHED SUBSCRIPTION FORM. And remember if you want to be sure of receiving the next issue on time, you must post your form off as soon as possible.

•PENNY SHARES BENEFIT FROM OWNER MANAGEMENT

No one can deny that a man usually works harder to build and maintain a business of his own than he does building up someone else's business. This fundamental fact of human nature contributes to the faster growth of many smaller companies. And, of course, the interests of an owner/manager are very much in tune with those of the company's shareholders. He wants to see the company grow. He wants to see the share price double or triple, because it will have a meaningful impact on his personal fortune.

•HOW TO GET STARTED

As you can see, penny shares are an exciting and potentially very profitable part of the stockmarket. But, as with any other investment, you will greatly increase your chances of making money by taking the time and trouble to research them thoroughly. There are no two ways about it... in the long run the people who make money in penny shares are those who have the facts and figures at their fingertips. And that is where we can help you.

•WHAT YOU GET

On the second weekend of every month, you receive a full list of new recommendations; news of other penny shares here and overseas; an alert about which shares are 'on the move'... and why. We can't promise to make you rich overnight. No-one can, and naturally not all penny shares will perform like Polly Peck - in fact, penny shares are no place for your emergency savings. But we do all we can to help you make money in this little explored but exciting backwater of the stockmarket by giving you the facts and keeping you well informed.

MIGHTY OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW

Taking every company in the U.K. stockmarket capitalised at under £50 million on the 1st January 1983, these were the top ten outstanding performers in the country over 1983. (Source: The Observer and Datastream.)

1. Bellair recommended PSG 24p, recent high 133p	+5.52%
2. Dells	+264%
3. Meggit recommended PSG 14p*, recent high 51p	+264%
4. Harold Ingram	+60%
5. Top Estates	-50%
6. Pavilion Leisure recommended PSG 40p, recent high 20p [in May,	

Washington presses for Managua's exclusion from Community aid deal

From Christopher Thomas, San José, Costa Rica

The United States has privately told governments of the European Community that it would prefer Nicaragua to be excluded from any EEC aid package to Central America. It is clearly alarmed that a European economic initiative in the region could undermine its determination to isolate and weaken the Cuban-backed Managua government.

Senior US diplomats say they detect disagreement among some European countries over whether the EEC should develop a blanket aid programme for the five countries concerned - Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Guatemala - or, as Washington would prefer, give aid selectively.

Foreign ministers of the EEC - together with observers from Portugal, Spain, Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Mexico - began a two-day conference in San José yesterday with foreign ministers of the five central American countries on political and economic options in the region.

The final joint communiqué today will paper over any disagreements and will almost certainly provide an accord for greater European involvement with Central America. But the question of Nicaragua is a possible obstacle to the longer-term development of an integrated EEC-Central American relationship.

From the American point of view that would not be an undesirable development. A

close Central America-Europe relationship might, the Americans fear, dilute their powerful political influence in the region.

US diplomats, aware that the EEC does not envisage any substantial economic intervention in Central America, said that if European money did reach Nicaragua, it was not necessarily something that "we would view with utmost gravity."

One US source said he thought the advantages of greater European involvement in the region would outweigh the disadvantages. But he made it clear that European governments had been informally told of America's strong feelings about its policy towards Nicaragua.

After today the job of developing an EEC-Central America relationship will move into the hands of officials. In perhaps a year or 18 months, the foreign ministers will meet again, probably in Europe, to ratify any multilateral agreements on economic exchanges.

President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica, who initiated the conference during a five-week tour of Europe in the summer, has laid down principal targets for early agreement: the export of non-traditional goods to Europe, agricultural aid, technical cooperation, foreign investment in Central America, and reinforcement of programmes to integrate the economies of the isthmus.

(Reuter reports)

CIA man quits in report row

left the CIA in May after the disagreement.

Intelligence officials were quoted as saying Mr Casey wanted the report to portray Mexico's economic and political problems as a threat to its internal stability and an indirect danger to the security

of Central America and the United States.

When Mr Horton refused to revise the report on the ground that data did not support such a conclusion, Mr Casey had it rewritten by another analyst.

A CIA spokeswoman said Mr Casey would have no comment

Washington (Reuter) - A senior Central Intelligence Agency analyst resigned because the Director, Mr William Casey, insisted he must revise a report on Mexico to support Washington's policy.

The New York Times and the Washington Post both said Mr John Horton confirmed that he

French end search for Suez mines

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

The last two French naval vessels taking part in the international minesweeping operation in the Gulf of Suez are returning at the end of their mission, the French Ministry of Defence said yesterday.

Two more operating in the Red Sea left last month, as did five United States helicopters.

But the Ministry of Defence in London said five Royal Navy minehunters working in the north of the Gulf of Suez were not expected to finish until the middle of October.

One of the British ships, HMS Gavinton, discovered a mine two weeks ago, giving naval experts their best chance yet of explaining the series of mystery explosions which damaged 17 ships in the area this summer.

Captain Max Lawson of the Royal Navy's mines counter-measures branch said this week that specialists examining the mine, found in about 150 feet of water, are now very near to a positive identification.

Unofficial reports say it is of Soviet origin. The Ministry of Defence will so far say only that it is not a Nazi mine, and that it was laid recently.

Iraq and Libya have been suspected of planting the mines. Both countries have denied any involvement.

The fuse should give experts the clues they need. This is thought to have been brought to Britain for examination, while the part containing high explosive is still lying on the seabed.

Kasparov takes mother's advice and plays on

Moscow (Reuter) - Anatoly Karpov yesterday forsook the king's pawn opening which he has used when playing white in the world chess title match against Gary Kasparov. Karpov, who leads 2-0 in the series, opened with the queen's pawn, instead.

Kasparov's doctor advised him to postpone the seventh game, but his mother, the chief of his delegation, decided that he would play.

Some experts were surprised by Karpov's shift of opening, but in many ways it is a logical choice. In the fifth game he gained no advantage with the white pieces, and his new tack allows the champion to test his opponent's repertoire without exposing himself to risk.

Kasparov, replying with the Tarrasch variation of the Queen's Gambit, declined and took nearly ten minutes for his third move.

Seventh game
White: Karpov; black,
Queen's Gambit Declined
(Tarrasch variation)

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 P-B4
3 N-KB3 N-KB3
4 B-QB4 B-QB4
5 Q-B2 Q-B2
6 O-O O-O
7 P-KN3 P-KN3
8 P-QN4 P-QN4
9 N-QB3 N-QB3
10 P-KN4 P-KN4
11 P-QB4 P-QB4
12 P-KN4 P-KN4
13 P-QN4 P-QN4
14 P-KN4 P-KN4
15 P-QN4 P-QN4
16 P-KN4 P-KN4
17 P-QN4 P-QN4
18 P-KN4 P-KN4
19 P-QN4 P-QN4
20 P-KN4 P-KN4

Continuing
Photograph, back page

Legal crisis looms for Durban six

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

Relations between the last seven fugitives in the British consulate in Durban and their reluctant protectors, which had seemed to be improving, could soon face a crisis because of a legal complication of which the British claim to have been unaware.

Three of the men are due to appear in a Durban court next Tuesday on charges of unlawful assembly, which arise out of their participation in a placard demonstration last November outside the city hall, where Mr P. W. Botha, then Prime Minister and now President, was speaking in support of the new constitution.

If they fail to appear, the court could issue a warrant for their arrest. This, British sources say, would weaken the argument that the six are being held to try to persuade the six to leave.

• VIENNA: Members of the International Atomic Energy Agency were urged yesterday to end all nuclear cooperation with South Africa in a resolution passed by 57 states at the agency's annual meeting here.

Ten of the members, including Britain, voted against

the British.

Dr Farouk Meer, a senior member of the Natal National Congress and spokesman for the six, who are not allowed to speak on the telephone to journalists, reacted angrily to this suggestion. It would, he said, "be typical of the subterfuges" which the British had used to try to persuade the six to leave.

Children were often boiled alive, it claimed. Women were raped and used as porters, and young men forcibly conscripted into the guerrilla forces.

There would seem to be only

two explanations for the continuing MNR activity. Either

the South Africans are still supporting the guerrillas -

which Pretoria repeatedly

and publicly denies - or the rebels are much less dependent on outside assistance than previously thought.

Lange hope of Anzus pact change

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

New Zealand's prospects for renegotiating the Anzus security treaty with Australia and the United States were "pretty high", Mr David Lange, the New Zealand Prime Minister, said in London yesterday.

The Reagan Administration knew of his Government's aim of "de-emphasizing" the military aspects of the agreement, he said on his return from the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

The Americans were due to submit a schedule of proposed naval port visits to New Zealand by the end of the year.

Mr Lange, who will have talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher tomorrow, denied that he was anti-American, anti-British or anti-alliance.

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THE TIMES SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 29 1984

THE ARTS

Television

Freud falls prey to the soap opera

As all the world knows by now, Sigmund Freud invented sex. It is not surprising, therefore, that his psychoanalytical theories have become so popular that they can be transposed to the television screen in a series such as *Freud* (BBC2). But in that transition they become the material for soap-opses only: the "case histories" are of a sensational nature and of the dramatic conclusions – "Don't you think you are in love with your brother-in-law?" – are more important than the philosophical or intellectual theories from which they are supposed to spring.

For this was essentially costume drama, in which the most rigorous analyses or more subtle cases have to be announced through the medium of casual conversation – "I say, Sigmund . . ." This is nothing against the director, or the script-writer, who no doubt were concerned to make the whole exercise authentic, but against the media itself, which chews up famous men and spits

them out all very much in the same image: Freud is essentially the conventional hero here, forthright, neurotic and nimble to sleep at night.

Sex, of course, is at the root of everything, so there was a great deal of talk about masturbation, condoms and incest. This might seem to be a brave step in heightening public awareness of Freudian theory, if it were not for the fact that sexual problems and perversions are also the staple of television series such as *Dallas* and *Dynasty*. We have seen it all before, even to the extent of having funny doctors with long beards appearing on the screen to discuss the significance of it all: where would American soap opera be without its resident psychoanalysts? But at this late date, it leaves one rather cold: not all the rich furnishings, nor an excellent acting, can persuade one that this is not a simplistic version of a complex and mysterious man.

Peter Ackroyd

Radio

Still fighting fit

"Frank Bruno last night resumed his journey towards wealth and fortune that had been so rudely interrupted by 'Bonecrusher' Smith last May." As I read these words in this paper's boxing report last Wednesday, a slight but noticeable glow of satisfaction spread over me – not that I am in the habit of reading the boxing reports here or anywhere else, they are near the bottom of my list of informational priorities, but I have been willingly, artfully persuaded into a little bit of special interest in Frank Bruno. The persuading was done by 45 minutes spent with *Only the Fittest*, *September the Strongest* (Radio 4, September 22, repeated September 23; producer, Alec Reid).

This documentary by Ian Hawkins followed Bruno's career through the more recent of those 21 wins in a row that ended when, quite against the run of the fight, the young heavyweight momentarily lost concentration, allowing the above-mentioned "Bonecrusher" to land a series of devastating and decisive blows. Mr Hawkins, who had been our commentator at the ringside, was really downcast; the loser, pondering in his dressing room, was downcast; I was downcast, for this exceptionally vivid programme had so attracted me to the boxer's fortunes as one opponent after another hit the canvas. Surely the man was unstoppable, the nickname "Bomber" wished upon him by his manager, inviting justifiably prophetic comparisons with the legendary Joe Louis. Then wallop! Down he went.

Mind you, I am not surprised at my own reaction. The last I heard of Ian Hawkins was in March of 1982 when he and the same producer were responsible for another outstandingly engrossing documentary, *Who Was Charleston Jimmy?* went in search of a prince among bricklayers, able to put down 3000 bricks a day before going off to spend an energetic evening in the dance-hall, the suit and polished shoes in which he had been working still immaculate. Mr Hawkins found his man, revealing in the process that he himself was in the building trade and no mean performer with mortar and trowel. According to *Only the Fittest*, he still is, and he also did a spell as a professional boxer. So he brought to this programme, as to the critics, a very thorough personal understanding of what he was talking about and every sequence was alive with it – the interviews, the ringside commentary, the narration. To the last of these he also brings a well developed gift of turning a phrase. I wonder what other professions he has turned his hand to? Many, I hope, and may they all end up as programmes.

It could be said that to have obtained any interview at all with Graham Greene was enough of an achievement –

David Wade

• Welsh National Opera is to give the fifth Amoco Festival at the Dominion Theatre in London from December 4 to 8. The festival includes two performances of *Don Giovanni*.

SUTTON PLACE

The trustees regretfully announce that due to ill health, Aldo Ciccolini will be unable to play on

Saturday 6th October,
the Gala Concert will now be performed by

TERESA BERGANZA

Tickets already sold are still valid.

For further information and tickets –
The Booking Manager, Sutton Place, Guildford,
Surrey. Tel: Guildford (0483) 504455.

A new farce by Richard O'Brien, the creator of *Rocky Horror Show*, opens on October 11

The view from the top

Last Christmas somebody gave Richard O'Brien a blank notebook. Mr O'Brien, not a man to waste much, decided that he would use it for writing a farce, so across the whole of the first page he wrote the first line: "Bastards". That is how his new play *Top People* (at the Ambassadors from October 11 after preview) opens: what happens after that will determine how good an idea it was to give him a notebook for Christmas.

"I'd always wanted to try a farce, and after I went to one of the James Bond films and saw in the credits an acknowledgement to an international arms dealer for supplying 'hardware', it seemed to me that there might be something 'bleakly funny' in assembling a ruthless band instead he lives modestly in London with his wife, the designer Jane Moss, and children of 12 and two. It was his son's devotion to *Charlie's Aunt* and the more recent farces of Ray Cooney that led O'Brien to *Top People* – that and a long-felt desire to escape the shadow of *Rocky Horror*.

Such are the complex problems of film finance, however, that Mr O'Brien is not now a multi-millionaire laughing all the way to some Transylvanian bank; instead he lives modestly in London with his wife, the designer Jane Moss, and children of 12 and two. It was his son's devotion to *Charlie's Aunt* and the more recent farces of Ray Cooney that led O'Brien to *Top People* – that and a long-felt desire to escape the shadow of *Rocky Horror*.

The son of a Cheltenham accountant who took to sheep-farming in New Zealand, O'Brien grew up there with a deep loathing of school and an even deeper sense of inferiority. "I was the youngest of four; I had a bright brother, a lovely sister and another brother who could fix cars when he was eight. I always felt a disaster and I hated the competition, any sort of competition, so at 15 I left school, went sheep farming for a while and then came back here to my grandparents in Cheltenham.

"Eventually I got taken on by a stunt agency, riding horses for films like *Carry On Cowboy* and *The Fighting Prince of Donegal*. That paid £30 a day which was a lot better than driving lorries, and stunt men were in a social class of their own, way above the extras on only £8 a day".

While he was stunting around the studios, O'Brien also took night classes in *The Method*, which he didn't care for, and

On the first year of its

ended up as an understudy in *Robert and Elizabeth*, one of the only three non-gay members of a cast of 20 men!

"Sudden street credibility mattered and I began to get work because I looked kind of unusual, partly I suppose because I'd shaved off all my hair and eyebrows to see how I'd look. Then I got into *Gulliver's Travels* at the Mermaid, which was the first time I'd been paid to stand on a stage and just say lines instead of shifting scenery or prompting as well.

"After that I got into a tour of *Hair* and then Jim Sharman thought looking for a new Herod in *Jesus Christ Superstar* and thought I might be OK. So I rehearsed for a while, did a troupe matinee for Robert Stigwood and got sacked; but Sharman said he still liked me anyway and was doing a Sam Shepard play at the Court so I did that instead, and while we were rehearsing I told him that I had this kind of parody of all the late-night movies I'd grown up on. Oh God, groaned Sharman, not another rock opera but he came home to listen to the two songs I'd so far written and three months later we were on at the Theatre Upstairs with an Arts Council grant of £200."

That was more than 10 years ago, however, and O'Brien's career since has been interesting if a little rocky itself: his next show, *T Zee*, was a fair old disaster.

"The headline 'A sad, bad musical' is engraved on my heart; half the reviews blamed me for not doing another *Rocky Horror* and the other half blamed me for trying and failing. We never really emerged from rehearsal properly, and I began to wonder if the theatre was such a good idea after all.

Though he still cherishes a projected musical called *Disaster* about two colliding icebergs,

Richard O'Brien, the creator of *Rocky Horror Show*, opens on October 11

But I really can't do anything else, and I figured if the good reviews for *Rocky* had not gone to my head then why should I let the bad ones for *T Zee* get there?

"Since then there has been a film called *Shock Treatment*, made with many of the *Rocky* cast company, a wonderfully brave attempt (as an actor) to breathe life and eccentricity into a catastrophic musical of *Edward Ho* which reopened the Mermaid a few years back and very nearly closed it again, and an Australian musical called *The Stripper* which is due for filming next year.

"For years I was employed on the phone-a-freak principle: now I think people are a little more confused about who I really am, which is a very good thing. For *Top People* I decided I'd like to be the director as well as the author, though for a while it worried me that I didn't look much like a director. None of the cast seem to have noticed, however, and I think I have made things easier for the management. I'm the kind of author that any other director would have felt obliged to ban from rehearsals.

Though he still cherishes a projected musical called *Disaster* about two colliding icebergs,

Richard O'Brien thinks that if *Top People* works he may be tempted towards another farce. He is however unlikely to escape his musical past even then: when he went down to Cambridge recently to check out the Arts Theatre for the first week of the *Top People* tour, it was to find a queue already stretching around the block. Toward a neighbouring cinema, where there was a midnight showing of *Rocky Horror*.

Sheridan Morley



Rocky road to the top: Richard O'Brien

Cav and Pag

Grand, Leeds

The curtain is up: Opera North's autumn season has begun; and the play is undoubtedly the thing. It was obviously a tempting idea to bill a new production of *Cavalleria rusticana* and *Pagliacci* at the start of a season of works as theatre-conscious as *Nabucco* and *Johnny Strikes Up*. But in the event only Steven Pimlott's *Pagliacci* is a truly effective curtain-raiser: his *Cavalleria* still has a lot of work to do before it will traverse the footlights.

Cav, of course, the fiercer challenge. Raimonda Gaetan's almost photographically architectural sets of a grey, stony Sicily dominates the stage. But its comparatively small space puts a heavier burden on the production to draw out Mascagni's all-important perspectives between the individual and the crowd; and Mr Pimlott has been crushed beneath it.

His direction of the crowd is seldom more than static. And while his stark male/female groupings are obviously intended to point the primitive and ritualistic aspects of the work, they underlie too obviously the symmetry which is already in the score. What is more, his staging becomes suffocating (particularly in the Easter procession), and the human emotions being played out in the foreground as yet lack sufficient vigour and veracity to hold their own.

The work either goes straight to the heart or it goes nowhere. With an excruciating English translation (Peter Hutchinson and Clive Timms), with a heavily teutonic Alfio in Florian Cerny, and with Phyllis Cannan's Santuzza sounding ravenously fired and strained, the drama misses its mark. Frederick Donaldson's Turridus offers little comfort, either: puppet-like in his gestures and responses, eyes desperately seeking the pit as he offers the wine to Alfio.

In the faster, more episodic drama of *Pagliacci*, Mr Pimlott is on happier ground. Even the translation sounds better here: the movement of muscle, colour and music is energetically integrated; and the cast is stronger. There is even a token Italian for Canio. The singing vowels and temperamental instinct of Angelo Marenzi making an impressive UK debut, are irresistible. But why does Opera North, performing opera in English, insist on engaging those who cannot sing comprehensively in the language?

Against the dark, serrated edge of Mr Marenzi's tenor, Kate Flowers pits a fiery, volatile Nedda; her performance creates an impulse whose ripples are felt across the entire stage. With Geoffrey Dolton's Silvia we at least hear singing which creates as well as accompanies drama. The most consistently pleasing part of the evening though, is the orchestral playing. Under Clive Timms (*Cav*) and particularly under David Lloyd-Jones (*Pag*) the English Northern Philharmonia provide a potent stage direction all their own.

Hilary Finch

Opera

Madam Butterfly

Coliseum

This time last year the Paris Opéra made the intriguing experiment of showing its audience two distinctly different *Butterflies*. Playing in tandem were the first version, which provided Puccini with his *La Scala* fiasco, and the final one for the Opéra Comique three years later that is generally heard today. Even allowing for the fact that it had the stronger cast, the "accepted" *Butterfly* provided the more powerful evening, especially dramatically. Second thoughts were best – and Puccini was ever a man of theatre. The original score was overloaded with oriental colouring and the second act, which Puccini later divided into two, seemed excessively long. Nevertheless, not all of Puccini's discards were justified.

For the new production at the Coliseum the conductor, John Mauceri; producer, Graham Vick and Julian Smith of ENO's music staff have drawn from three *Butterflies*: the Paris and the La Scala versions, plus the rewrite for Brescia that came in between. Details can be found in *Opera Guide 26* (John Calder, £3). The main changes from the norm are the inclusion of the Flower Duet in full, which leads without a break into the orchestral interlude depicting the vigil of Cio-Cio-San and Suzuki (played with passionate lyricism by John Mauceri), and the Act II trio for Sharpless, Pinkerton and Suzuki. Together, the ENO team have come up with a *Butterfly* brimming with musical and dramatic challenge.

Graham Vick's staging may be weak on individual detail and sometimes over-intrusive, but he has a clear and cogent idea of what he wants to do and, best of all, makes flesh and blood creatures out of his four leading singers. Janice Cairns, who has taken over all performances of the title role after the withdrawal of Linda Esther Gray, does not exactly carry the bone structure for a mincing Yum-Yum of a *Butterfly*. She has some problems with the sweet simperings of Act I but once into Act II she becomes a full dramatic soprano, searching for her dower with the determination *Tosca* looks for a weapon to kill Scarpia.

Graham Vick uses the clever device of westernizing her in Act II, underlying the pitiful self-deception so that she might thus please Pinkerton: the national costume is abandoned for an American blouse and long skirt. Marrying a cad is not the only reason for *Butterfly's* downfall, it is implied: giving

up personal roots and traditions is an equal error, as her fellow countrymen utter their warnings in silhouette high up on the stage against a white backdrop. Janice Cairns lets her voice soar into the theatre, not without the occasional break and always with impassioned feminine inflection. Anne Marie Owen's Suzuki, a worried plump homebody, who overears with horror Pinkerton's comment that he is looking forward to an American wife, could do with a little more volume. David Rendall, bearded and burly, half a *Pavarotti* clone in appearance, sang with a deal to lyricism but he will finish the Love Duet in later performances better than he did on the first night. The Pinkerton role is cut back a bit in this ENO version and he is shown as a boozier as well as a blackguard: not for nothing does Cio-Cio-San keep his picture propped up against a half-emptied bottle of Johnny Walker.

Sharpless is equally strongly characterized as a shabby consul, whose rumpled suit, sweaty brow and drab raincoat – there is an awful lot of rain in Vick's Nagasaki – could have come straight from Graham Greene. Norman Bailey was out of voice for the first act, but improved thereafter. Edward Byrnes made Goro into a toad-like creature who eventually gets pushed into the mud outside *Butterfly's* shanty. And shanty it is. Stefano Lanzaridi's set has her living in impoverished clutter with access via some slippery stepping stones above the slush. (A good job Pinkerton's aria "Addio, fioriti asil" was cut.) The chrysanthemums – something is made in the interesting programme of the influence of Puccini's librettists of *Pierrot's* *Madame Chrysanthème* which Messager set to music – for the flower duet are bought from a florist improbably happens to be passing. Naturalism and incongruity march hand in hand in the Vick world.

Pinkerton arrives with his coat glistening with rain while Kate stands outside in a white Ascot hat – and he has an irritating habit of illustrating on stage right from the prelude what the music tells us in the pit. But his view in most respects is as crisp and as theatrical as John Mauceri's masterly conducting.

Certainly, his final tableau will not be forgotten. As *Butterfly* dies, without a cry or the sound of a dropped dagger, the blindfolded Dolorous dashes off into the arms of not Sharpless but Pinkerton. The Lieutenant carries him off, the final booty

wings of his rape of Japan.

John Higgins

Theatre

Animal Farm

Olivier

When it first appeared at the Cottesloe in April, Peter Hall's production struck me as a stylistically overloaded retelling of Orwell's political fairy tale; and I could certainly not have predicted the confidence and energy with which it now moves into the National Theatre's main house.

I am still not convinced by the use of a juvenile narrator who opens and winds up the show as if he has been whiling away a couple of hours in the school library. But once Hall's adaptation of the fable itself gets moving, masks, music and pantomime come together to intensify the force and narrative drive.

At the Cottesloe there was a sense of the story told by numbers, with every key event – from Squealer's first theft of the milk to Napoleon's final scuffle to the human race – being pedantically underlined. With no loss of clarity, details of revolutionary betrayal are now absorbed into a fluently animated stage picture, and supported by much more elaborate animal pantomime that exploits the whole space of the Olivier up to a high rafter where the hen's stage their abortive revolt, dropping dead one by one on to the farmyard below.

In spite of Jennifer Carey's lightweight portable setting, it seems that this never was a studio show; and that its real potential emerges only now that it has the opportunity to expand.

Musically, Adrian Mitchell's lyrics and Richard Peaslee's score have the broad effect of converting a group of talking animals into the dignity of political legend. It is partly a question of continuity of elevated atmosphere. It also involves the direct extension of drama into music – as where the congregation of hymn-singing sheep are drowned out by a revolutionary chorus; or the contrast between Orwell's "Beasts of England" and the feeble anthems of Napoleon's time-serving bard, Minimus (a lovely licksiptile performance by Wendy Morgan); as when the heroic work-song for the building of the windmill returns in a broken form just before Boxer's collapse.

Mr Mitchell, meanwhile, sieves the chance to bring Orwell's prophecy up to date in lyrics like the finale, where a forecast of intensive veal units rings out to the joyous strains of his rape of Japan.

Set pieces, such as the battle of the Cowshed, thrill-

ingly push the cartoon style to the limit: most of all in the showdown between Napoleon and his Trotskyite rival Snowball. Barrie Rutter, as Napoleon, squats motionless as his supporters defect to the other side, and then raises his snout in a blood-curdling howl, whereupon the stage turns red and for the first time the watch dogs burst in.

Mr Rutter's Napoleon, a white-faced pseudo innocent with unblinking eyes, remains a definitive and spell-binding performance.



SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

Last out of the trap

White City is going out not with a bang, but a whimper. The stadium, built for the 1908 Olympics, was due to hold its last greyhound meeting today. But the Greyhound Racing Association announced unexpectedly that it had been cancelled. The official reason was that the new owners, Stock Conversion, required vacant possession, and the GRA wanted time to remove their equipment. The unofficial reason is different: it was feared that the 500 part-time staff, and the large crowd of nostalgic greyhound enthusiasts, might plump the place on an official last night in their search for souvenirs of sentimental or financial value.

What will happen to the stadium is still unclear. It had been expected that it would be levelled, and the site used for discount warehouses. But if so, why did Stock Conversion ask for detailed plans of the boiler system?

Easy rider

Since his accident a few weeks back, Lester Piggott has changed his mind about the jockey's traditional equipment. Piggott was dragged along with his foot caught in the stirrup iron: racing saddles, unlike conventional saddles, cannot shed their stirrups in such an emergency. So Piggott has abandoned the close-fitting irons normally used by jockeys and now rides in irons noticeably roomier around the boot.

● Piggott ends his association with trainer Henry Cecil this season, but he has not been letting the grass grow under the aforementioned boots. He is expected to ride next season for a leading Arab owner.

Jump at it

If you do not have a grandstand of your own, and have £5,000 to spare, then the Aintree stand could be just what you are looking for. A firm which bought up a load of historic junk from the Aintree demolition firm has also broken up the Tattersalls stand: a column can be had for £200, with bar counters, turnstiles and fire surrounds also available.

Foster hosts

The Taj Hotel group in India has been laying in huge supplies of buffalo steaks and beer in anticipation of putting up the Australian cricket team, who arrived this week. As its worldly-wise spokesman explained: "We have a cellar stocked with French wine and whisky, but past experience with Australians has made us realize it is better they go for." My oath, yes. But even the Taj cannot cater for the Australian passion for beefsteak. Because of Hindu susceptibilities, beef animals may not be slaughtered in India.

Vat of Coke

Milton Keynes City, in the Southern League, has VAT debts of £8,000. But the team did not panic. They reasoned that, being situated in a prosperous place, a lot of people would be happy to help out the local football club. So they wrote to 120 local firms explaining their problems. The response was: one cheque for £50, gift tokens to the value of £13, and 48 cans of Coca-Cola.

Waxing Wayne

Northants cricketer Wayne Larkins has been quicker than Ian Botham in breaking his soccer duck. A forward in the classic blunt instrument mould, he scored twice in Wellington Town's 4-3 victory over Rushden Town in the Southern League Cup.

● Irish golf pro Liam Higgins beat the world driving record on the runway of Baldonnel military airport this week. His 579.8 metres beat the previous record, held by Valentín Barrion of Spain, by more than 50 metres - about 160ft.

Uncomplimentary

Naples football club, much vexed by freeloading last Sunday took the revolutionary step of banning free admission for off-duty firemen and policemen for the match against Sampdoria. But it led to nothing but trouble. One fireman threatened to arrest a gatekeeper who refused to let him in free, a band of 70 firemen battered down a gate to get in, and at half-time the police "symbolically" occupied the press box. Meanwhile, after a 5-0 away defeat, another Italian team - Lazio - were met at the airport on their return home by a band of furious supporters. One approached the unhappy centre forward, Bruno Giordano, and challenged him to a duel.

BARRY FANTONI



"When I said you look fifty, dear, I simply meant you remind me of Brigitte Bardot."

Prague, August 1968: Koudelka's best-known picture, contrasting the anger of the Czechs and the bewilderment, outwardly impulsive, of the Russian invaders

Michael Young previews an exhibition of the work of Josef Koudelka

No fixed abode, just genius and a Leica

As the Russian tanks rolled into Prague, a young Czech photographer took a series of striking studies which, in the prevailing atmosphere of fear and mistrust, were distributed anonymously. He then went into voluntary exile, roaming Europe with just his camera and a sleeping bag.

It is only now that Josef Koudelka, his wild black hair and beard flecked with grey, feels able to show these pictures publicly under his name. Koudelka, regarded by his contemporaries as one of the finest photographers of the twentieth century, usually prefers to remain anonymous.

He travels constantly, has few possessions and never gives interviews. The barest of details are available. He was born in Moravia in 1938, and worked in Prague as an engineer and part-time photographer at the theatre za Branou until 1968 when he became a full-time photographer, although he claims not to have accepted any paid commissions for the past 15 years.

Like his mentor and friend, Henri Cartier-Bresson, he is fiercely opposed to the cult of the individual and argues that anything worth saying at all can be found in his photographs. He is determined to maintain his privacy to the point of hiding behind his pictures.

So when I approached Koudelka to ask for an interview for *The Times* to discuss his exhibition of 150 photographs which opens at London's Hayward Gallery on Thursday, he agreed only that we could have a "conversation". The resulting article would have to be written without quoting him directly.

He genuinely finds it incredible that anybody could be interested in anything he has to say about photography. He demands the freedom to develop his ideas pictorially and, if necessary, to recant without worrying about anything he may have said before.

We met in Paris, at a studio belonging to his friend and publisher, Robert Delphine, behind an imposing facade on the Boulevard Raspail, a broad tree-lined avenue rising gently from Montparnasse.

The ground floor was dark from accumulated rubbish but to the rear a spiral staircase rose almost vertically into a white space. There was little colour, and no prints on the walls. Koudelka's British exhibition was spread across the cinnamon-coloured floor.

A solitary white low-hanging lamp lit a vase of ox-eye daisies. A single bottle of wine left blood-red stains on the linen table-cloth. Koudelka seemed as ease as he recalled his departure from Czechoslovakia.

He left shortly after the Russians invaded in 1968 and brought with him a remarkable set of photographs which recorded the passive resistance of his fellow Czechs, and the bewilderment often seen on the faces of the young Russian troops.

He also brought out the photographs of gypsies taken in Eastern Slovakia between 1962 and 1968.



Bardejov 1967, the stark emptiness of a mother's agony. Above, on location, Koudelka (right of picture) strikes a reciprocal chord with some Irish drop-outs

the series which brought him a degree of recognition when they appeared as a book (*Gypsies*, published by Aperture) in 1975.

The early years of exile were spent in Britain, where he met David Hurn, a photographer with Magnum, the international photographic agency.

Koudelka, says David Hurn, suddenly appeared on the doorstep one day in 1970, an extraordinary looking character with 800 rolls of unprocessed film. He had no other possessions but wanted only a darkroom where he would process his film and a floor on which he would lay his sleeping bag. He refused then to talk about Prague and his reasons for leaving - and still does.

The two men became firm friends and an initial stay of six months grew to ten years, although Koudelka was rarely there. For the first time in his life he could enjoy the freedom of unrestricted travel and he moved continually around Europe - Spain, Portugal and Ireland - seeking out gypsy festivals and religious gatherings with ever-increasing fervour.

His resources were meagre, a little earned from the sale of his Russian pictures. Life was never anything other than a struggle but he demanded the freedom to pour all his energies into taking photographs.

The lessons he learned in Czechoslovakia of living on next to nothing were to serve him well, and

even today he adheres to his simple diet of dry bread, eggs, potatoes and milk. At our second meeting in Paris he cracked three eggs into a pan sizzling with butter and pulled long draughts from a litre of milk as we talked.

Koudelka was originally attracted to the gypsies of eastern Slovakia by their wild exuberance music. Long before carrying a camera he would go, tape recorder in hand, to listen to the old men singing. The camera borrowed at first, came later as his curiosity grew.

Soon he was a regular visitor to the settlement at times when emotions ran high - at marriages, births and deaths. With his own Leica camera and wide-angle lens he would photograph their lives without overt intrusion. The gypsies pushed through into new and unfamiliar areas such as landscape and still life encountered on his journeys.

Koudelka has come to look on France as his home now - a country which he believes embraces exiles more willingly than any other.

Most of his time is still spent travelling, crossing borders, seeking out gypsies, and being constantly alert to the potential of any situation, but the need to compromise is beginning to confront Koudelka. More personal ties are developing in his life.

He has recently married Jill, a woman he first met many years ago. His refusal to compromise his ideals then caused them to part. Now he is fearful of losing her again.

He is also acutely aware that his incredible fitness cannot last forever, but he is philosophical, grateful that he has at least had those 15 years free from the knowledge that someone somewhere was waiting for his return.

Peter Lennon on the life and hard times of William Kennedy

Building best-sellers out of failure

At 56 William Kennedy, novelist, son of a deputy sheriff of Albany, New York state, looks around and all he can see are good guys.

Suddenly publishers, the reading public, university people, film moguls and foundation bag men are on his side delivering tributes. From Albany by way of Stockholm to London everyone seems to be picnicking on his success.

It has reached formidable proportions. After being rejected 13 times, his latest novel, *Ironweed*, a story of an Albany bum, won the Pulitzer Prize. Within a week of publication, during which it had rave reviews, he was also given \$264,000 tax free by the MacArthur Foundation which, after close private investigation, rewards persevering novelists. The National Book Critics Circle hurried to give him its fiction award, and the local state college where he had been a part-time teacher for eight years decided to make him a full professor.

He also brought out the photographs of gypsies taken in Eastern Slovakia between 1962 and 1968.

Equally, if he has sensed a photograph at any event and yet has

whose work publishing industry had prevented becoming commercially successful.

After 30 years, partly supported by his wife Dana, who gave dancing lessons or ran a sports shop to pay the bills, Kennedy appeared to be on the way down again. It was only an intervention from Saul Bellow, his old teacher, which stimulated Viking

to publish *Ironweed*.

One of the ironies of this now spectacular success is that it is based on work which is preoccupied with failure: with guilty, driven men who have difficulty coping even with the modest demands that a marginal community makes on them. Kennedy has a way of writing about his characters' sense of their own inadequacy which makes one think he might well have been describing his own feelings before he achieved his own significant success.

In *Billy Phelan*, Martin, a journalist, reviews his achievements: "He also wrote endlessly a novel, a work he hoped would convey his version of the meaning of his father's scandalous life... and could not finish it. At age fifty he viewed himself... as a conundrum, a man unable to define commitment or understand the secret of his own navel."

And Francis, the bum in *Ironweed*, one-time baseball hero, in permanent flight from the guilt of having been responsible for the accidental death of his infant son, has moments when he feels that unlike other people he can never get a grip on life: "Francis concluded he had made yet another wrong decision, another in a long line. He concluded that he was not capable of making a right decision... He felt certain now that he would never attain the balance that allowed so many other men to live peaceful, nonviolent, nonfigurative lives."

Friends say that about this stage Kennedy might well have begun to feel that he was just a literary bum himself.

Kennedy's three Albany novels are works of fantasy set at a time when Kennedy would like to have been a young man, reporting the great political and gangster scandals in the company of people like Damon Runyon. He began his career as a newspaperman and had a

Then he began to create the Phelan family, "Billy and then Francis, the fugitive father. "Billy is marked lousy because of a principle which makes it impossible for him to inform," Kennedy said. "He is marked lousy and becomes a pariah; he can't get a drink and he can't gamble. He can't live in the world he values most."

What interests Kennedy about burns is that they are people living in extreme circumstances. "It is the high drama of everyday life," he says. "In my experience they have a capacity for taking an ironic look at themselves. Yes, it has some relevance to America today. With the recession you see on television middle-class Americans who have lost their homes sleeping in their automobiles. Then they lose their automobiles and they have to go on the street.

Although they have lived through the discomfort of threatened foreclosures on their home in the Kennedys' life has been without apparent tumult. He has been married to the same woman for 27 years, they have three grown children.

So where does the desolation and tragedy of the books come from? "Well for one thing how could you not look around and see what's happening to your friends - going up the pipe or down the tube or whatever they go?" he said.

But success can bring its own seductive tumult which has undermined many a writer's resolution. Already the cinema has him in harness, a development which pleases him since he was always a film addict. An option has been taken out on both *Legs* and *Ironweed*.

The beginning of Francis Phelan's decline was when he let his baby son slip to its death out of a carelessly pinned nappy. There is something about the way that Kennedy clings to his new manuscript, desperately trying to edit a few pages while his publisher shoves a two-week schedule of public appearances under his nose, that makes you feel that he may have misgivings that if he is not resolved, his new book, *Quin's Story*, might slip from its nappy and be lost through the treachery of success.

With the North Downs Way on a weekday if you possibly can, and

give yourself the frisson of truancy. To do this is to turn the road's relative suburbanness and proximity to London to good account. Perhaps there is a sadist in which delights in swimming against the grey on out-of-commuters, of boarding an empty train in a teeming station - one of those coaches with the special stink of aging BR upholstery. Look at the map and take your pick; see how the Southern Region delta fans outward through the downs from its great sources of Waterloo, Victoria and Charing Cross.

Two routes actually, running (or rather walking) respectively between Winchester and Canterbury, and Farnham and Dover, diverging and coalescing on their 100-mile-plus progress, in the time-honoured manner of the Church and the state.

The former takes you from the old capital of the kingdom to the ecclesiastical headquarters - a conciliar way, eastward between Henry II and Thomas Becket; the latter, though its provenance is quite as ancient, follows the precepts of a post-war quango, the Countryside Commission.

Having involved the pilgrim in the very first leg of this tract, I must now drop his companionship and let his shade skulk Kentwards by means of metallized road and town centre, for that is in part what the Pilgrim's Way has become. The other route (opened ironically enough by the former Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Donald Coggan, six years ago this month) is called the North Downs Way, and rusticates itself quite unashamedly whenever the street arises.

As I see it, there are two schools of walker; there is the one who seeks some integrity (it may be historical, geological, architectural) in his journey, and there is the one who wants to get from A to Z along the best possible alphabet of vantage points. If we can crudely call the one a Pilgrim and the other a Downer, then I admit to being the second. Now the Downer may lack the zeal of the purist and the curiosity of the scholar, but he knows what he likes, and he likes to see as much of it as he can.

For him, the place to be is the crest of the downs, the great string of chalk and grass sausages that run down to the sea, cut at considerable intervals by the river valleys winding south. However devoted were the pilgrims who passed through these parts, they were but pavers for the upland animal tracks which were probably trod by Mesolithic feet ten thousand years ago. It was part of the great ridge system, nature's pedestrian motorway grid, with its centre on Salisbury Plain and its various spurs running down to Dorset, the Seven Sisters at Eastbourne, Flamborough Head in the East Riding of Yorkshire, plunging sheer into the sea with fantastic evidence of the chalk-road's depth.

Forget the Pilgrim and the Downer for a moment; there are yet two more categories of distance walker: the Real Rambler and the Hedonist Hiker. One takes pace and progress for his gods, while the other opts for the pub and the pint. This route is perfect for the second, with its old villages poised at every gap-section, over the isolated days of a long autumn. London slowly revolves and recedes at a respectful distance, and Waterloo gives way to Charing Cross. If you must do the motorway bit, then at least close your eyes and think of England, and head smartly for the hope.

Roy Strong Delicious they really were

The earliest tree in our orchard is a Devonshire Quarenden, a small bright red dessert apple which ripens early and is first referred to in 1685. I would dearly love a Pearmain, our oldest apple, recorded in 1204 and still apparently alive in the 1940s. From the late seventeenth century apples skip a century or more down to Blenheim Orange (1818), Orleans Renette (1776) and Bradfords Nonpareil (1800). And then follows the Victorian progeny that always leaves me wondering above all as to who was the Rev W. Wilks.

Apples seem to have a romance virtually denied to our other fruits, although only the English could transform the plum Reine Claude, named in honour of Francois I's queen, into Green Gage or Hengrove Hall. One would think that there would be a romance of anecdotes also on our English quinces, but no. Every time one catches their perfume, however, one understands exactly why they were placed for fragrance in the finer cupboards of Pepys's day.

In our age we tend to put fruit trees in a separate area of even the smallest garden but in earlier times, orchard and pleasure garden were almost interchangeable, the trees being planted to form geometric patterns and walks. Like topiary, they can give a garden structure when espaliered and sculptured when trained as crowns, domes and pyramids. Alas, what art we have lost.

On the whole we are in retreat. The pressure is to fewer and fewer varieties and this is matched by an equally banal and unimaginative use of them. The appearance of an apple tunnel at the Chelsea Flower Show this year may signal a turn of the tide. Let us remember that our forefathers maintained orangeries and now I cannot think of one still operable. That at Kensington Palace was recently used by the Prime Minister to receive the visiting EEC leaders. Three centuries ago it would have housed orange and lemon trees in vast tubs awaiting the summer sun for them to be wheeled out and dotted about the parterres. How sad that they are no longer.

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The author is director of the Victoria & Albert Museum.

Alan Franks

A walk on the Weald side

strong
us they
were



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CLASS WARRIOR

The course of the coal strike yesterday contained enough ingredients for an episode in some radio serial depicting an everyday story of striking folk. The day started familiarly enough now, with hundreds of pickets surrounding twenty policemen on whose heads were rained dangerous missiles of every shape and variety. In the courts today NUM pickets in Derbyshire and Yorkshire were declared to be invalid on the basis of an interim judgement, held as a temporary decision against the possibility that the NUM would be prepared to come forward to argue the full case itself in court. The ballot of pit deputies and overseers recorded a huge majority in favour of strike action, though the Bishop of Durham's presence as an observer at the count, and his endorsement, cannot obscure the fact that the whole ballot procedure falls foul of the new trade union law which came into effect on Wednesday. If the deputies' union now strikes, it will have to do so without any legal immunity from writs for damages from the coal board, working miners' committees or anybody else whose livelihood still depends on the production of coal from those pits still at work.

However, there is a sense in which these actions are all side-shows to the main issue. They may help or hinder the cause of each side looking for a tactical advantage wherever it can as week succeeds week in the long struggle; but that is all.

The haunting question over this procedural by-play is that of violence. It cannot go away; it must not be allowed to go away. There is a mesmeric quality about the violence which is portrayed every day on the TV

screens or reported on radio and in newspapers which threatens to dull our senses. They must already be dulled to a dangerous extent to accept so uncritically the strange and totally unconvinced apologies for violence which are put up as a screen behind which Mr Scargill continues with his unflinching vendetta against all this country's conventions for accommodating political differences.

The apologists of violence come basically in two categories. Mr Scargill, who has no apology to make, stands out on his own. There are those who regret the violence but excuse it on the grounds that mining communities most affected by pit closures have been driven to a despair which begets violence. Against that group are those, closer to the Scargill view, who argue that an earlier violence has begotten violence on the picket lines. They claim that this government's policies amount to "institutional violence", which thus legitimizes any kind of violent response to symbols of state power. Closer still to Mr Scargill are those who raise the spectre of police violence and argue that the forces of law and order are intent on introducing a police state. How many threatening policemen were there on each motorway bridge this week when pickets threw rocks at truck drivers in behaviour which amounts at the very least to attempted manslaughter?

Most of these apologists would, if pressed, agree that any violence is unfortunate but most would also exonerate picket violence on the ground that it was outweighed by the other forms of violence whose definition would depend on their own prejudices.

Above all this word play stands Mr Scargill. He denies that there has been any violence except police violence and the more general class-based violence which as a Marxist he believes to be the hallmark of the capitalist society.

We must therefore take Mr Scargill at his own value. Since he believes that the organized thuggery of his pickets is laudable, natural and necessary that should be clear to those who are tempted to give him their support but who are worried about violence. At least Mr Scargill is consistent in his views. "We are fighting a class war", he has always said. "Direct action is the only language this government will listen to." The fight must take place outside parliament - so where else than on the streets, from motorway bridges, or round the houses of working miners?

In other words violence is not for Mr Scargill a tasteless device which has to be employed as a means to an end. It is central to his politics not just his tactics. It is thus impossible to say, as so many of the apologists for Scargillism try to say, that they share his objectives but do not like the violence with which they are pursued. In Mr Scargill's philosophy the violence is both the means and the ends. The dictatorship of the proletariat is wholly underwritten by the sustained violence of the mob.

He is now about to sweep the Labour Party off its feet. He has already swept the TUC off theirs. There has been no sign that trade union leaders have any will to make their support of Mr Scargill conditional on an end to violence. One must sadly expect the same of the leadership of the Labour Party.

THE POLITICS OF PLENTY

Under the shadow of the brimming granaries of a golden harvest the English farmer contemplates the fruits of his good husbandry and misdirected effort. After milk, butter, cereals he next for the chop?

The policy document which the National Farmers' Union has issued as appropriate to the moment is accurately described by its president Sir Richard Butler as a "watershed" in the union's postwar thinking. While adhering, naturally, to the general objective of a prosperous, productive and populous industry as being in everybody's interest, the NFU calls for two major policy changes: a reappraisal of the expansionist approach and of policies directed to maximizing production of commodities that have come to be in chronic European surplus; and the incorporation of environmental objectives, so that the purposes of conservation and recreation may be served especially, though not only, in the uplands and grasslands.

It would be unfair to write down the NFU's tincture of environmentalism as the product merely of calculation. There must be something of that in it, since the disadvantaged political position farmers now find themselves in, and are not at all accustomed to, owes quite a lot

to their use of plough, bulldozer and chemicals. The collective image needs touching up. At the same time they are countrymen, and countrymen for the most part appreciate the country and all that therein is, and know about it. Individually farmers are found in the forefront of the conservation movement and have helped to get going things like the county Farming and Wildlife Advisory Groups. Their union is now in constructive association with bodies like the Nature Conservancy Council and the Countryside Commission.

It is one thing to see the outline of a social strategy for bringing together in a rural landscape policy the sometimes competing claims of farming, other people's leisure, conservation, ecology and landscape aesthetics. It is another thing to determine the economics of it. Who pays for the deliberate restraints imposed on profitable exploitation of the soil? The farmers by being made poorer (poorer still, as they would say) eaters by paying more for eating? (A lower-input, labour-intensive agriculture has attractions, but unless it were also to spawn a rural glut, the product would cost the customer a good deal more unwelcome, at least until food faddists finally takes

over.) Or do the recreational users contribute directly - tolls on footpaths, entrance fees to areas of outstanding natural beauty? Or is it once again the "community" which is taxed to compensate farmers for loss of actual or potential income?

The NFU's preference is for a judicious combination of all the devices now in place - price support, quotas, investment aids, protection, premiums and grants - with more financial incentive to engage in activities of an environmental kind and less incentive to increase output regardless. That at least needs to be done, but it will not be enough. A more radical restructuring of the financial framework of the industry is called for than anything that can reasonably be expected to be volunteered by Agriculture House.

The NFU is right to say that the big changes must come from Brussels. So long as we form part of the imperfectly common market in agricultural goods established by the European Community all major reforms have to be community wide, and British farmers should not be placed under productive restraints that are not common to the rest. The effect of that is to raise several ergs the difficulty of doing anything at all.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN THWAITES,
University of Southampton,
Faculty of Educational Studies,
Southampton,
September 26.

CHARTER FLIGHT

"To no one will we sell..." declares the immortal fortieth clause of Magna Carta, "To no one will we deny or delay right or justice". Selling justice, certainly not; but about selling the document in which that precept, and others constituting the very root and foundation of all our liberties, were first promulgated to the sheriffs, justices, mayors and cathedral chapters of England? The only copy of Magna Carta left in private hands has been sold to a Texas millionaire, and is shortly to leave Britain, no doubt for ever. Should he be allowed to get away with it? Limited monarchy, representative government, the rule of law and equality before the law all lurked in Magna Carta in embryonic form waiting only for the angry touch of precedent-hungry Puritans to unfold into life. Ought we to relinquish such a talisman of our national consciousness?

That depends on how special the talisman is, and on the price. The document acquired by Mr H. Ross Perot, of Dallas, is by no means the only one of its kind, nor the earliest. It dates admittedly from 1297, less than a century after the day King John reluctantly signed the charter (or rather, being almost certainly without the sortid clerical skill necessary for doing so, ordered his waxen seal to be put to it). Four copies of that original 1215

treaty between king and "the commune of all the land" survive, and a dozen more as old as the Texas version or older. However, this was the form in which Magna Carta was crystallized into the earliest compilations of Statute Law; its significance in our constitutional history is unassailable.

But its significance in American constitutional history is as great. When the colonists of Virginia renounced their allegiance to the Crown in 1776 the ground on which they did so, and the very phrases of their Declaration of Rights ("...that no man be deprived of his liberty, except by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers"), derived from Magna Carta. The charter is so revered in the USA that copies are constantly shuttling across the Atlantic so that Americans can pay their own tribute to our talisman and theirs. Escorted by armed guards and admired by respectful crowds, they bask in far greater attention there than they often do here.

The charter is fundamental to the history of all the English-speaking peoples. One copy is owned by the National Library of Australia, and it is hardly less appropriate that America should have one too (though it is to be hoped that Mr Perot will allow both pilgrims and scholars liberal access to it).

The case is only one of an increasing number where the international market reduces to impotence our mechanisms for keeping treasures in this country. Advised that the document was worth retaining if possible, the Government put a six-month stay on its export, to give British institutions a chance to make a matching bid (and the British Museum a chance to make a full examination and record). But the price of £1,250,000 was about four times what would have been thought a reasonable price before Mr Perot came along, and the prospects of raising it were realistically judged to be remote. No power exists for the Government to prohibit export in the absence of a matching bid.

This system has its merits in terms of a free market, but as prices go on rising there is a clear prospect that objects of equal or greater significance will be lost. There are already calls for a fall-back power for use in exceptional cases. For the present, however, no such power exists and there can be no question of denying Mr Perot his coup, and there would not be, even if the loss were much sadder than it is in fact. The case against arbitrary interventions of that kind was put rather well once in a frosty old charter: "To no one will we sell, to no one will we delay right or justice..."

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD F. MARKERT,
Flat 1,
82 Cornwall Gardens, SW7.
September 13.

'Museum society' in Need for proper legal services

From Professor M. Partington
PBA

Sir, The Prime Minister is undoubtedly a clever and able woman, but whenever she lays down the law on economics (which I fear she does only too often) she displays a lamentable ignorance of the subject, which is the more regrettable because, as a Marxist, she believes to be the hallmark of the capitalist society.

We must therefore take Mr Scargill at his own value. Since he believes that the organized thuggery of his pickets is laudable, natural and necessary that should be clear to those who are tempted to give him their support but who are worried about violence. At least Mr Scargill is consistent in his views.

"We are fighting a class war", he has always said. "Direct action is the only language this government will listen to." The fight must take place outside parliament - so where else than on the streets, from motorway bridges, or round the houses of working miners?

Young faithfully,

NICHOLAS KALDOR,

King's College,

Cambridge.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Museum society' in Need for proper legal services

From Professor M. Partington

Sir, In 1970 the first law centre in Britain opened in North Kensington. Since then the number has expanded - slowly, but relatively speaking, to about 50. This and related developments (such as the appointment of salaried lawyers to Citizens' Advice Bureaux) has resulted in the provision of new forms of highly cost-effective legal service, tailored to the particular needs of some of the poorest people in society, especially in areas of legal work (social security, housing, employment) not traditionally undertaken by lawyers in private practice.

Despite the calls of the Royal Commission on Legal Services (in 1979) for a national policy on law centres, the Government five years later still has to make up its mind on what its policy should be; the cool response of the Government to the royal commission's report, published earlier this year, merely stated that a policy was being worked out.

In particular it is impossible to reckon as "saving" the reduction of the wage bill of the NCB unless:

1. The miners who lose their jobs find comparable employment elsewhere.
2. The unextracted coal in the mines is not lost for ever but can be recovered in the future should there be an energy famine.
3. That the closure of the mines does not involve avoidable costs - in the form of redundancy payments as well as other forms which materially affect the estimate of net social savings.

Young faithfully,

MARTIN PARTINGTON,

Brunei University,

Department of Law,

Uxbridge,

Middlesex.

September 24.

and so are second-rate citizens who do not need the "frills" of the imaginative disciplines.

This always seems "practical" to politicians. But in fact it is disastrously impracticable. The most efficient way to foster the dynamic of learning in children is to stimulate the imagination and to generate in them a curiosity about human nature, the world, and the point of their existence.

Coleridge would have understood this; so would Wordsworth, Matthew Arnold, Dickens, George Sampson the educationist, and such philosophers of the nature of knowledge as Michael Polanyi, who found that not least in science is imagination fundamental.

Nothing could be more stupid at a time of national crisis than cutting back on the imaginative disciplines, which are a source of inspiration, vision, and energy. I have argued this case before.

Let us hope teachers will do so in the same spirit of defending the education of the whole being, rather than that of the impracticable "realism" of the new utilitarianism (See *Hard Times* and Dickens's marvellous emphasis on "the child of the mind".)

This Grindelwaldian approach has always been there of course. A teacher told me that once in the twenties a little boy had come with a note: "Please do not teach my child poetry - he is going to be a grocer". The implication of Sir Keith's philistine approach to be.

This Grindelwaldian approach has always been there of course. A teacher told me that once in the twenties a little boy had come with a note: "Please do not teach my child poetry - he is going to be a grocer".

The implication of Sir Keith's emphasis is that children in state schools are going to be work-hands

for hire, not creative individuals.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID HOLBROOK,

Denmore Lodge,

Brunswick Gardens,

Cambridge.

September 15.

know that we were a bunch of overgrown schoolboys playing at spires. The German word, *Englandschule*, was accurate. No mission that I was concerned in had any proper planning or adequate purpose. It was just a matter of "Have a go, old chap, and see what you can pull off".

For example, I was ordered to land by parachute in Milan racecourse in full British uniform while Northern Italy was still occupied by the Germans, with the object of assuring the civilian population that the Allies would shortly arrive. Happily for me, the order was cancelled, doubtless because the RAF refused to risk an aeroplane on such an absurd enterprise.

During the last two years of the war I was an SOE agent, operating first in Yugoslavia and then in Italy. I was one of the fortunate few who escaped capture and execution by the Germans.

I knew nothing of what went on at our headquarters or of operations carried out by others. But what I do

know is that we were a bunch of overgrown schoolboys playing at spires. The German word, *Englandschule*, was accurate. No mission that I was concerned in had any proper planning or adequate purpose. It was just a matter of "Have a go, old chap, and see what you can pull off".

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Young faithfully,

C. BEATTIE,

24 Old Buildings,

Lincoln's Inn, WC2.

September 26.

until they discovered, after personal inquiry, that, owing to the puritanical nature of local society, the only way that its livelier members can get a decent party is by their annual retreat at the most pleasant season to procure what are, in fact, substantial articles of food on their remotest outlying rock.

Young faithfully,

RAY PETCH,

56 Crofters Mead,

Croydon,

Surrey,

September 18.

Young faithfully,

P. DENYS SUTTON,

Editor, Apollo

22 Davies Street, W1.

Civil Service ethics

From Mr R. Petch

Sir, In his report yesterday (September 17) of the RIPA (Royal Institute of Public Administration) conference at the weekend, Mr Hennessy omitted to give the outcome of the vote on Mr Ponting's alleged leak. Another newspaper reported that the vote went 23-21 in support of the alleged leak.

I think it would have been a very useful aid to assessment of the representativeness of the conference for the organizers also to have determined the political allegiances (if any) of those present.

Which leads me - as what you would describe as a senior civil servant of 15 years' standing who has occasionally sought but never obtained guidance from the so-called leaders of our profession about what ethical standards we should follow - to pose a question.

Is it eccentric of me to think that it is improper for any civil servant whose duties include advising ministers to belong to any political party or group?

Young faithfully,

RAY PETCH,

56 Crofters Mead,

Croydon,

Surrey,



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
September 26: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Chief Commandant, Women's Royal Naval Service, this afternoon visited HMS Heron (Commanding Officer, Captain R. J. Northard), Yeovil.

Her Royal Highness having been received upon arrival by the Vice-Lord Lieutenant of Somerset (Mr David Tidway Quiller) and the Flag Officer Naval Air Command (Rear-Admiral L. E. Middleton) opened and toured the new accommodation complex, Somerset Court.

Mrs Malcolm Innes was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
September 28: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, on behalf of the Queen, today presided at the opening of the 30th Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Douglas, Isle of Man.

Her Majesty travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by the Lady Glenconner and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick.

The Prince of Wales will visit Trieste on October 29, and as President of the International Council of the United World Colleges, will visit the United World College of the Adriatic at Duino the next day.

Mr Ahmed E. H. Jaffer has arrived at Oriel College, Oxford, to attend the annual seminar of the Manorial Society of Great Britain.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr B. J. Thompson and Miss N. J. Rucker

The engagement is announced between the Bishop of Willesden and Mrs Hewlett Thompson, and Nancy Jane, daughter of the late P. C. Rucker and Mrs Henry Moule, and step-daughter of Mr Henry Moule, of Compton Abbas, Dorset.

Mr T. P. Hubbard and Miss P. D. Street

The engagement is announced between Theodore, younger son of Lieutenant Commander Peregrine and Lady Miriam Hubbard, of Thurston Croft, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, and Penelope, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Street, of Olleton Hall, Knutsford, Cheshire.

Mr C. J. House and Miss J. M. Notley

The engagement is announced between Iain, eldest son of Dr and Mrs D. A. House, of Leeds, Yorkshire, and Julia, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Notley, of Guiford, Surrey.

Mr B. Faull and Miss C. Reilly

The engagement is announced between Barnaby, elder son of Mr and Mrs Richard Faull, of Turners Hill, Sussex, and Clare, elder daughter of the late Major Tim Reilly and Mrs Reilly, of Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Mr R. E. King and Miss S. L. Gage

The engagement is announced between Robert Edward, only son of Dr and Mrs E. King, of Chelmsford, Essex, and Sandra Lynne, daughter of Mr and Mrs K. Gage, of Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.

Mr R. W. Robison and Miss C. M. Roxbee Cox

The engagement is announced between Robin William, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. Robison, Dimwood House, Hollyhough, Ayr, and Caroline Margaret, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. W. Roxbee Cox, Halton, Lancaster.

Mr M. Tyler and Miss K. Shirley-Quirk

The engagement is announced between Mark, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Peter Tyler, of Marlow, and Kate, daughter of Mr John Shirley-Quirk, of Twickenham, and the late Dr Patricia Shirley-Quirk.

Mr W. R. G. Tait and Miss J. M. Golding

The engagement is announced between William, youngest son of Mr and Mrs P. G. Tait, of The Old Manse, Ashkirk, Selkirkshire, and Joanna, only daughter of Dr and Mrs John R. Golding of Maesbury Hall, Erbistock, Wrexham, Clwyd.

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12, 13
Travel: Staying ahead of the crowds on Lombok, an island paradise in Indonesia; Ibiza; and travel news

14, 15
In The Garden: Summing up a success - The Times Garden Project; Values: Baby business; Drink and Eating Out

THE TIMES Saturday

29 SEPTEMBER-5 OCTOBER 1984 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Launch day for David Pelham's kite made from *The Times*. Picture by Mike Abrahams

Today you can emulate the innovators who for centuries have delighted in the kite.
David Pelham traces its noble history and explains how in an hour you can make your own out of this copy of *The Times*

Go fly a KITE

Looking somewhat like a still from *Close Encounters*, a strangely assorted group of children and adults stand on a north London hilltop, gazing upwards as though in meditation. A 60-year-old surgeon chats quietly to an 11-year-old schoolboy about aspect ratio, centre of lift, van-air inflation and sail loading.

This is the jargon of the dedicated kite-flyer, for high above them the sky is filled with brightly coloured creations with names like "The Maori Bird", "The Chinese Centipede", "Captain Madiot's Manifester" and "Colonel Cody's Compound". The kites are as varied in size and shape as the group who are flying them.

Enthusiasts of a pastime older than recorded history, these people represent the core of the London kite fraternity. Members of a worldwide network of kite-flyers, they are bound by the mysterious, almost mystical, tranquillity that kite-flying induces.

The popularity of kite-flying in Britain has tended to sour and dive like the kite itself, at one time caught in the buoyant wind of fashion, at another becalmed. Ten years ago kites were mainly thought of as an amusement for children. Then, around 1976, kites suddenly became a craze among adults. Much of the credit for this belongs to the designer, Peter Powell, who put on the market the first generally available kite with two lines. Now the kite was controllable, adding a new dimension to the hobby.

Like all crazes, this one subsided but it left a hard core of enthusiasts. The current interest in kite-flying is demonstrated by the growing number of local groups and the success of events like the regular kite weekends held in Southampton, which have drawn as many as 14,000 people.

Britain is something of a world leader in kite design. Countries where the hobby is flourishing, like West Germany and the United States, now come here for their kites when once they would have turned to Japan. Professionally made kites can cost up to £500, or as little as £5: the average adult enthusiast pays between £20 and £30.

Meanwhile, a younger generation is being introduced to kites through the increasing popularity of aeronautics as a GCE subject in schools. With these youngsters and the dyed-in-the-wool enthusiasts attending his club's "fly-in" and dad taking the children out at weekends, the future of the hobby is guaranteed.

It is widely held that the kite was invented in China thousands of years BC, and to the Chinese it has always been an object of religious and ceremonial significance, a magic symbol celebrating fertility, birth and destiny. But other cultures probably discovered the principles of kite-flying quite independently and in Japan, during the early years of the Tang dynasty, although used widely as a religious and celebratory symbol, the kite was also adapted to military and civil uses.

In 1282, in *The Description of the World*, Marco Polo gives not only a graphic account of the cruelty and hazards involved in manned kite flights, but also an extremely accurate description of good kite-flying technique.

"And so we will tell you how, when any ship must go on a voyage, they prove whether her business will go well or ill. The men of the ship will have a hurdle . . . and at each corner and side of this framework will be tied a cord, so that there be eight cords, and they will all be tied at the other end to a long rope. Next they will find some fool or drunkard and they will bind him on the hurdle, since no one in his right mind or with his wits about him would expose himself to that peril. And this is done when a strong wind prevails."

"Then the framework being set up opposite the wind, the wind lifts it and carries it into the sky, while the men hold on by the long rope. And if, while it is in the air, the hurdle leans towards the way of the wind, they pull the rope to them a little so that it is set again upright, after which they let out some more rope and it rises higher. And if again it tips, once more they pull in the rope until the frame is upright and climbing, and then they yield the rope again, so that in this

manner it would rise so high that it could not be seen, if only the rope were long enough. "The augury they interpret thus: if a hurdle going straight up makes for the sky, they say that the ship for which the test has been made will have a quick and prosperous voyage . . . But if the hurdle has not been able to go up, no merchant will be willing to enter the ship for which the test has been made, because they say that she could not finish her voyage and would be oppressed by many ills."

A well known story relates

how a famous Japanese robber,

Kakinoki Kinisuke, used a man-

carrying kite in an attempt to

steal the scales from the golden

dolphins atop the towers of

Nagoya Castle. Fate was against

him, however, for although he

appears to have landed safely

after successfully dislodging a

number of scales he was later

arrested and punished by being

boiled in oil along with his

entire family! About 200 years

later, in 1927, another thief had

better luck. He succeeded in

making off with 58 scales,

though his method showed

none of Kinisuke's panache.

One sport that has been popular throughout Asia for hundreds of years is kite fighting, in which the aim is to

down your opponent's kite by severing his line. The contest is usually one to one, although teams are sometimes involved. A host of beautiful and elaborate hybrid kites have been developed purely for fighting, one of the most popular, seen at festivals throughout the world, is the "Indian Fighter", a tiny diamond of tissue paper glued to a bamboo frame which possesses a manoeuvrability, accuracy and speed that leaves Westerners dumbfounded.

By the seventeenth century the kite was generally regarded as no more than a harmless diversion for children. Its scientific potential was ignored, with the notable exception of Isaac Newton, who appears to have made some virtually unrecorded experiments concerning the most economical form for the kite while still a schoolboy.

The first reliable European description of a kite appeared in 1405 as a captioned illustration in Conrad Kyser's account of military technology, *Bellifortis*. This described the Peniton kite, a type usually flown by horsemen and mainly in the form of animals, wide-mouthed birds, with long flowing tails of finely

spun cloth which writhed like dragons above the soldiers. They were intended not only to inspire awe in an enemy but also to enable archers to determine the strength and direction of the wind.

The first illustration of the conventional kite to be published in England is believed to be a diagram in John Bates's *The Mysteries of Nature and Art of 1634*, which shows a diamond kite liberally spiked with "fire crackers . . . which will give divers blowes in the ayre".

After the seventeenth century the kite was generally regarded as no more than a harmless diversion for children. Its scientific potential was ignored, with the notable exception of Isaac Newton, who appears to have made some virtually unrecorded experiments concerning the most economical form for the kite while still a schoolboy.

However, the situation changed dramatically over the next 100 years. Alexander Wilson set the scientific trend in 1749 when he performed the first recorded meteorological experiment with kites. He measured the variations of temperature at different altitudes by raising thermometers on half a dozen kites flying from

a common line to a height of approximately 3,000ft.

Three years later Benjamin Franklin was responsible for the most famous scientific application of the kite of all, sending his electric kite up to prove that lightning was the same "electric matter" as that obtained from generation.

Franklin's discovery was upstaged right at the end of the eighteenth century by Sir George Cayley, whose extensive experiments with kites led directly to his classic pronouncement expressing the essence of aeronautical theory: "The whole problem is confined within these limits, to make a surface support a given weight by the application of power to the resistance of air."

He had discovered the essential separateness of thrust from lift. As he had also guessed at the advantages of a cambered wing capable of producing a lower pressure above the wing surface than below, it seems reasonable to assume that, had a power source strong and light enough existed during Cayley's lifetime, man might have been airborne some fifty years before the Wright brothers.

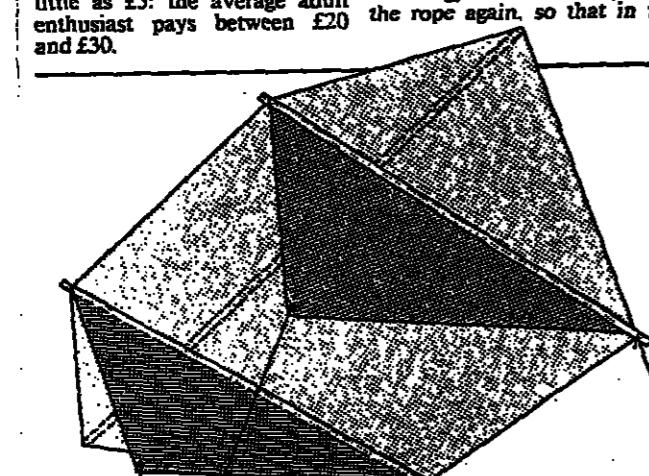
However, the situation changed dramatically over the next 100 years. Alexander Wilson set the scientific trend in 1749 when he performed the first recorded meteorological experiment with kites. He measured the variations of temperature at different altitudes by raising thermometers on half a dozen kites flying from

Continued on page 14

Flight information desk

Forthcoming events: Tomorrow: Wexford Activities, Lordship Sports Centre, Redbridge Lane, Southwark, London SW1 (01-780 2468).

Kite Shops: Harrods, Knightsbridge, London SW1 (01-701 1234); The Kite and Balloon Company, 613 Garret Lane, London SW18 (01-947 8505) and 27 Essex Street, Birmingham (021 622 2331); Malvern Kites, St Ann's Well, Great Malvern, Worcestershire (0845 65504); The Kite Store, 69 Neal Street, London WC2 (0336 1666).



7 To make the three kite sticks take another spread of *The Times* and, by creasing and cutting as before, divide into one complete page and two half pages.

- Adhesive tape
- Four drinking straws
- One shirt button
- One reel of strong button thread
- A copy of *The Times*

8 Tape a drinking straw to the bottom left-hand corner of each sheet (14), and tightly roll it towards the diagonal opposite corner in each case (15), rather like opening a sardine tin. After tightly rolling each stick secure final corner with adhesive tape (16). Now fold the stick ends down to give one stick 60cm long and two sticks 40cm long.

Should the wind be frisky, additional directional stability can be obtained by adding some extra donkey tails to the tail line. The kite also performs well in the rain.

9 To carry the Thunderer safely to the flying field, place it between a folded sheet of stiff card measuring about 8in x 4in

button thread back onto its original reel will take all day. To launch it, stand with your back to the wind and attach the flying line to the towing loop on the bridle. (The line must be strong button thread; if you can break it with your fingers it is too weak.) Knot it securely.

Hold the kite up to the wind, with the towing point in the hand. As it rises, allow the line to wind the kite in winding

fingers. Should it begin to drop, pull it evenly towards you, or take a pace backwards if you don't have enough line out. Avoid quick movements, and never run with the kite. If there isn't enough wind to lift the kite, wait for a suitable gust. As the kite ascends, again allow the flying line to ease through your fingers, squeezing your fingers to increase its buoyancy. If you let the line run through your

10 Turn the kite over and tape the straw tip to the back of the kite from wing tip to wing tip. Tie 80cm of thread to prawning spine (20). Measure up to give 6cm of straw and 2cm of thread. Tie in a loop (21).

11 To make the donkey tails fold the last two in half, crease and cut (22). Fold both small tent in half again, and yet again (23). Cut at crease to give 16 segments. Divide these into two sets of eight (24) tying one set to the end of a straw and the other to the half-way mark.

12 Use a needle to slip the free end of the thread through a straw, and tie off with a small button. Tape the straw to the towing loop. Make a bridle by passing one more of thread through small holes in the tips of the keels. Knot the ends. Measure off the halfway point of the thread, tie a small towing loop and the kite is ready.

fingers the kite will fall away from you and sink towards the ground. Recover it by again pinching your fingers. Get to know the feel of the kite in this way.

If the kite suddenly becomes skittish, walk slowly towards it, letting out line until it has settled. If it suddenly sinks to the ground, walk away from it, at the same time pulling the line in.

13 The Thunderer is a light-

WORLD ON A STRING!

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The Kite & Balloon Company
613 Garratt Lane, London SW18 4SU. (01) 946 5962
27 Essex Street, Birmingham B5 4TR. (021) 622 2331

Vertical Visuals Limited
95 Great Titchfield Street, London W1P 7FP. (01) 636 9411

TRAVEL 1



Bamboo, birdsong and boiled eggs

Time and the laws of tourism

are suspended on

Lombok in

Indonesia. Clovis

Keith describes

the delights of an

island that is

full of pleasure in

your presence

The view from the hotel terrace was magical; Bali raised its classic volcanic silhouette above encircling clouds and seemed to float above the horizon. It was a better view of the Bali of our dreams than you ever get on Bali itself, and it dominated our day from the moment dawn lit it from behind until sunset pulled out all the stops and Bali disappeared in a blaze of colour.

We were on Lombok, Bali's close neighbour in the necklace of islands of the Indonesian archipelago. It is a quick up and down by air, and yet it feels like time travelling. Lombok does have similarities with its illustrious neighbour, having once been its colony and sharing its culture before both were taken

over by the Dutch. It is in some respects Bali before mass tourism, yet it has its own style and charm.

The inhabitants are a mixture of Islamic Sasaks and Balinese Hindus, the latter mainly in the west and in the minority. In the east, the influence of Islam is pervasive, with mosques more evident than temples and with the call of the *muezzin* reverberating among birdsong and sea sounds.

The vernacular architecture of the Sasak villages, seemingly part of the surrounding vegetation, adds further to the island's uniqueness.

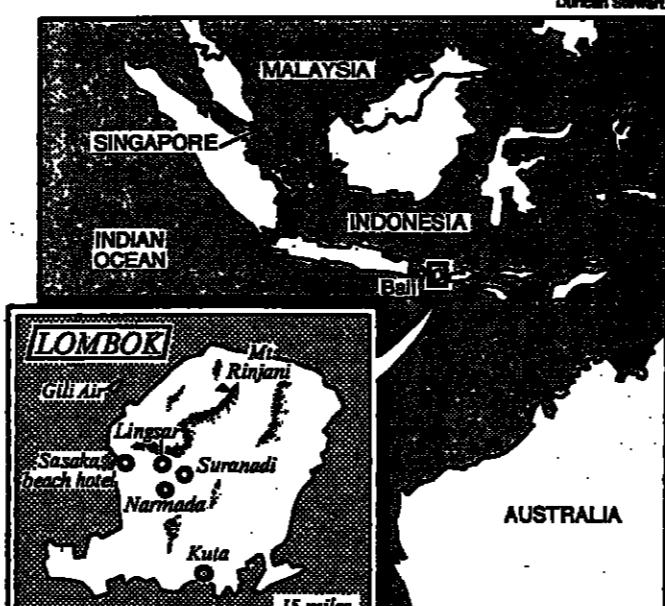
Tourism has hardly arrived and the local people are not yet conditioned to its vagaries. They seem to be full of pleasure and curiosity in your presence. This can be daunting at first: the usual laws of tourism do not exist and you are away from the ghetto-like "protection" of more sophisticated resorts - or perhaps you are freed from it. You are the object of interest, everywhere surrounded by people who want to look at you, touch you and talk to you. We soon learned the local phrase for "where are you going?" and our response of "jalan" ("just walking") was a source of happy laughter.

In a rustic Sasak village, we faced the inhabitants across a gulf of language and manners that seemed unbridgeable. Yet the villagers made a bridge easily. While we hovered on the brink, they had no inhibition and used the only communication possible: touch. Hands reached out, the gap was no more and the giggles started.

"Why are these people so white when we are so brown?" they asked our guide. "Because they drink milk and we drink coffee," he told them; a reply we all greeted with laughter.

Lombok is physically beautiful too, from the gleaming beaches of dark volcanic or white coral sand, to the forested highlands and the more open areas of the south and east. It all seemed lush and fruitful, the air filled with sound from hundreds of little streams. Drought is common though, and we were lucky to have coincided with a period following adequate rainfall. This lack of water plus incoherent irrigation policies may have prevented any major inroads of tourism.

The roads are pretty rudimentary, but then there isn't much traffic. The pace is set by



the little horse-drawn carts or *dokars* which outnumber motor vehicles. In places, it feels like travelling through green tunnels, with the sunlight filtering through the foliage of bamboo interspersed with all the tropical plants we try to grow in our bathrooms.

At Suranadi, the oldest temple is little more than a cluster of small shrines with rusty corrugated iron roofs, but it is lush with foliage and surrounded by streams and pools. At the nearby Suranadi Hotel you can swim in the freshwater pool if you can face the initial impact of the icy water; so clear that the pebbles on the bottom seem only inches away.

Lingsar, not far from Suranadi, has the holiest temple, reputed to have sacred eels in the natural springs which will appear if you entice them with boiled eggs. We didn't see them but that didn't spoil our enjoyment of this calm and gentle place.

The water gardens at Narmada are the apogee of the local love for water and landscape. Once the domain of a Raja, its pools, fountains, gardens and ornate buildings, descend in terraces to a splendid lake. Here the local people enjoying the luxuriant surroundings far outnumbered the few tourists and this was so throughout the island.

We stayed at the Sasaka, as yet the only seaside hotel. Even with its rooms full, its residents made little impact on the long and beautiful beach lined with outrigger fishing boats and populated by local fishermen. It is not ideal for swimming, though as it shelves steeply and has a strong undertow. We compensated by going to beaches where the swimming was spectacular. Like Gili Air, an offshore island where the glass-clear water offers a Jacques Cousteau world of fish rainbowing through inshore coral. And Kuta in the south; coral sanded beaches in a rocky coastline and surf thundering on the protecting reef on the horizon. The hotel organizes such trips with ease.

The island's man-made sights are likewise simple and understated. The few Hindu temples have none of the grandeur of those on Bali, and yet they have such peace and beauty that they do not pale in comparison.

There are more untouched beaches to find, inland forests full of monkeys and birdsong, a highland area surrounding Mount Rinjani. Indonesia's second highest mountain, which has a dreaming lake and to quote a guide book, "wild nature abounding".

We all vowed we would come back one day, for Lombok catches the soul. *Jalan jalan.*

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The Indonesian airline Garuda flies from Gatwick to Denpasar in Bali. From Bali to Lombok the flight costs \$16.30 (some £15 single). Garuda Indonesian Airlines are at 189 Piccadilly, London W1 (01-439 2551).

Natour, a Jakarta-based company with a London office have a just Indonesian programme and will tailor packages in Indonesia, including Lombok. They are at 70-71 New Bond Street, London W1 (01-491 4469 or 493 3457).

A good guide book to the area is the *Indonesia Handbook* by Bill Dalton (Moon Publications, Michigan). British distributor is Roger Lascelles, 47 York Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 0P, 01-847 0335.

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Greek island studies on the syllabus for half-term

The first holiday brochures for 1985 have already emerged but tour companies are still coming up with special offers and extra holidays for October, the last month of the 1984 summer season.

Thomson Holidays has produced a special programme of 18,000 "Supersaver" holidays with prices beginning at £45 for a two-night trip to Malta from Bristol. Many of the holidays cover the October half-term period and feature hotels which cater specially for children. Most of the popular destinations are covered in the programme and there are departures from 14 airports in Britain through travel agents or direct from Greyhound, 146 Cockspur Street, London SW1 (01-839 5591).

Egyptian extra

Thomas Cook has cut the price of holidays in Egypt from October by up to £249 following the devaluation of the Egyptian pound. To give a starting price of £568 for a nine-day holiday. Holidaymakers who have booked trips to Egypt from October onwards will be re-invoiced at the lower rates.

Cruise with Concorde

Cunard is chartering a British Airways Concorde to Australia in February to carry passengers joining or leaving the QE2 and Sagaford, which will dock together in Sydney in the middle of their world cruises. Six cruise options are available to passengers using the Concorde flights, starting at £4,070 for a 22-day itinerary on the QE2 which includes the trans-Pacific sector from Los Angeles to Sydney via New Zealand.

include flights by Pan American between Heathrow and Miami, plus all meals, drinks, excursions and concerts, start at £1,765. Bookings can be made through travel agents or with Equity Travel, 10 Cowell Street, London EC1 (01-729 1929).

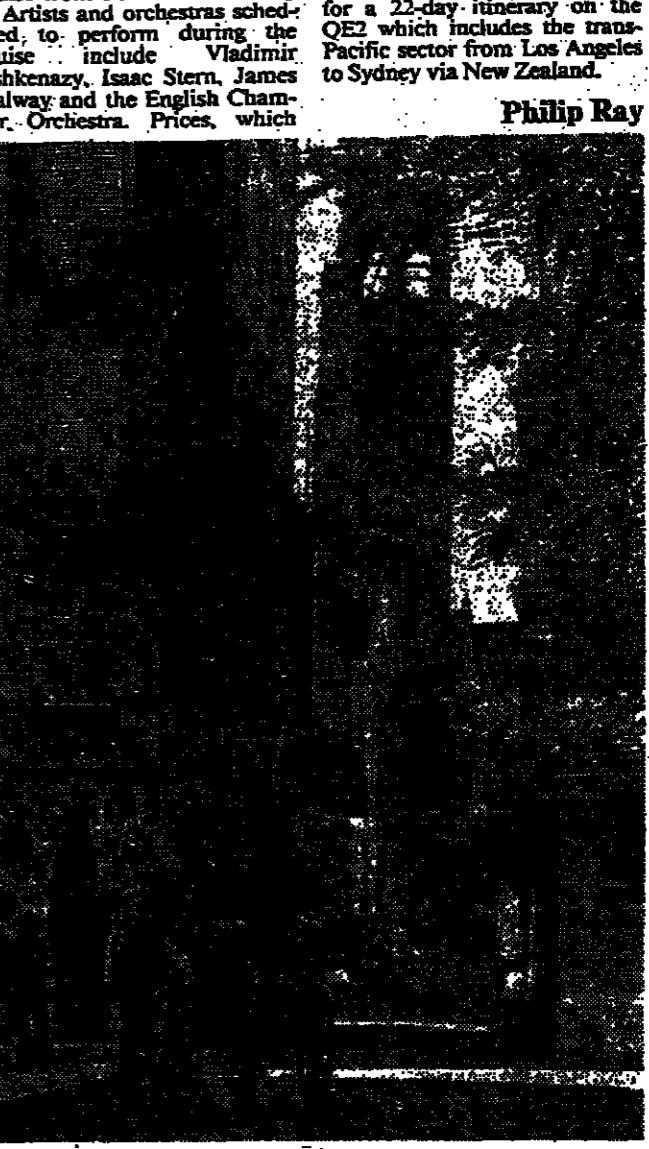
Floating prices

Blakes Holidays, Britain's oldest-established boat-holiday operator, says price increases for 1985 will average about eight or nine per cent in the peak season. This compares with increases of about 20 per cent which have been announced for foreign inclusive holidays next summer.

Cruise with Concorde

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Philip Ray



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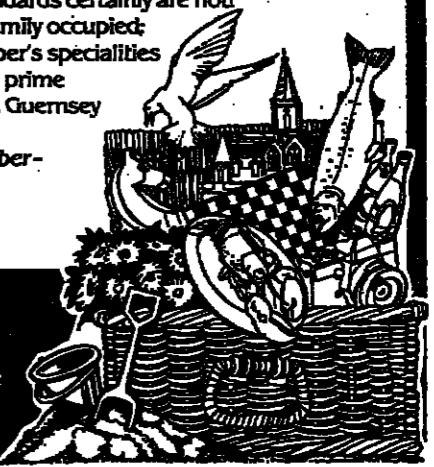
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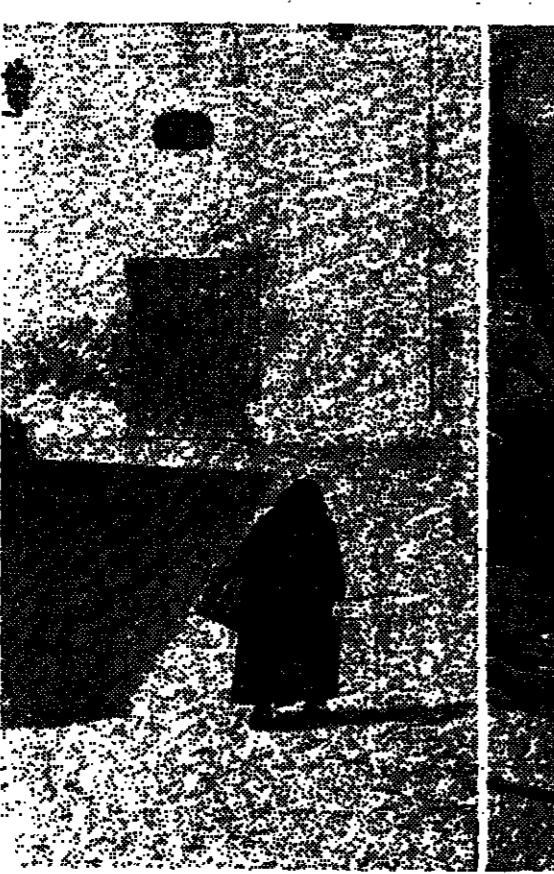
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ties on the
last term

TRAVEL 2

Richard North in Ibiza



I had not been in an aeroplane for years when I flew to Ibiza. A gang of fellow novices and I squealed our delight when we finally emerged out of the clouds and saw, down below, what looked like the deck of a rather small aircraft carrier on a grey day. Between anxiety that there would not be enough room on so small an island for so large a silver bird, and a good deal of concern that we had come for advertised guaranteed and perfectly definite sun – and not for the sultry muck which greeted us – we grabbed whoever was nearest and were rushed groundward. Safe.

I was booked, unusually for me, into the town's number one hotel, the Royal Plaza, on the fringe of the new part of town, just across the road from the bullring, and in a neighbourhood which disappears into the hinterland: gypsy shacks, reed beds, and the building sites which will probably be the next generation of hotels.

The jet set may have had enough of it, but I find, I can cruise around the marbled halls of grand modern hotels, and sip gaudy cocktails by the poolside, or spread marmalade on thin bits of toast at glass-topped tables with no trouble.

The extremely rich and the very rich come here and rub shoulders with the fairly rich. Come summer time, they are invaded by plane loads of cut-price hedonists who – the packaged ones – are corralled in barrack-like hotels in San Antonio (whose waters are said to be the most polluted in the Mediterranean), or Es Canar. The freelance tourists hang out at the central city cafés down by the harbour. If you sit them for a half a day, you will either meet all the people who count, or see them swanning by Range Rovers.

Ibiza old town – it has been invaded by everyone who is anyone, this being the crossroads of the Mediterranean – is built on a sharp bump. At its foot is the harbour. Straggling up the lower slopes is what may once have been a bazaar, but is

Rubbernecking on the rich island

now simply a vast boutique area: an adobe Carnaby Street. Charmless shops sell bits of suede that have been cut into pseudo-punk or pseudo-military gear. The envious 'fall' for appealing boots in pink.

And yet up toward the fortress top, and its cathedral,

there is a very beautiful, occasionally squat, Moorish section of town, with steep alleys, cobbled steps, curious doors, and dirty children. The cathedral looks down at a harbour where working boats

one day, and soon the beach was littered with calipers as they unbound their handicapped charges, and helped them down to the lazy surf.

In the north of the island, it was possible to find a number of beaches where there was all the privacy anybody could possibly dream of.

At night, the youth let off steam at vast open-air discos, while I would hang around a hotel bar in Es Canar, surrounded by hot Mancunians trying to get drinks from sassy waiters. Around ten, I would leave for a wonderful restaurant called La Posada. It had spotlit trees in bloom over quiet tables in the lee of the beautiful little church of Santa Eulalia del Rio (the Rio is a ditch).

One Friday night the town went wild. It was la festa de la nit de Sant Joan. Every corner of Ibiza town had a float and much bunting. There was, even from early on, an alarming presence of big red trucks marked Servici d'Extingucio d'Incendis.

By midnight, we were in seventh heaven, dancing in the streets with all and sundry.

We wound ourselves up for the Sunday bullfight, which is said to exist only for the tourists (who would like to believe that at most, they are voyeurs). Aficionados and tourists crowded the ring, while we propped ourselves on the tailfin of the sixth floor pool and sipped aperitifs. Below, threadbare matadors did their best to taunt large animals into something which no-one could have called a magnificence of rage. Someone whispered that the animals die from heart attacks, not from stabbing.

There are rock and roll beaches and topless beaches. I favoured the beach the masses liked. A coachload of nuns and their helpers descended upon us

large around officially among the speed launches and derelict schooners whose owners have clearly run out of money and pitch and vinegar.

An old woman takes money from visitors to the big church, where the required Black Virgin wears a dagger in silver on her breast. And inside the museum, there are cases of musty vestments and a silver Agnus Dei.

Down in the boutique area one morning, I found a church which kept out some of the dust from the street, but none of the noise. I rubbernecked at the back. Furtive male workers would come in, quick as ferrets, cross themselves like people dipping a pocket, and hop from foot to foot for a while, before scurrying off for a quick stiffener round the corner. In the harbour bar where the salts gathered.

This called for lunch, and I took it at what I had been told is

the equivalent of £1.50 the lot. The holidaymaker has his furrow to plough, mostly in sand. A rented car, money for lunch, and you take it at about a beach a day until you find what takes your fancy. My car was a roofless Citroen Mehari. Peasants would sometimes flag me down, beg a ride, and give me a drink at their cafe or farm at the end of the trip. There was the lovely irresponsibility of leaving the car down lane, by a homestead, near the hotel; apparently it never rains.

There are rock and roll beaches and topless beaches. I favoured the beach the masses liked. A coachload of nuns and their helpers descended upon us

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THE TIMES 29 SEPTEMBER-5 OCTOBER 1984

Richard North in Ibiza

Dressing for the sun: Old and new

Photo: G. J. North

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For further

The Times Garden
Thirteen months on,
the owner puts a
price on the project

The broken bits of brick, the slivers of glass and sheets of roofing tile are gone. We have seen the last of giant thistles and the fences are clear of bindweed. A little more than a year after we started the garden project it is sometimes difficult to remember the chaos from which so much has been wrought.

The habitat of cats and toads is now a well shaped lawn. The borders are filling out, still colourful despite the approach of autumn. We even have an apple.

Since the start of the growing season in the spring the garden has become quite well-established, giving us much simple pleasure: in the constant supply of cut blooms, and the discovery of the reality of plants which last winter were only illustrations in books.

How much has it all cost in time and money? We were given a budget of £500 by the newspaper. The ground rules were that the newspaper paid £250 and we paid £250. If the garden cost more than £500 it would be our decision and we would foot the extra bill.

The budget shows a total of £511 but since we already had an allotment we possessed some tools and in the course of the year we were given a small secondhand lawnmower. If someone were starting from scratch they could spend £100 on implements.

The plan we used did not include a shed. Most gardeners want a store or even a greenhouse but even small sheds are over £100. We solved the problem of storage by spending £128 on a purpose-

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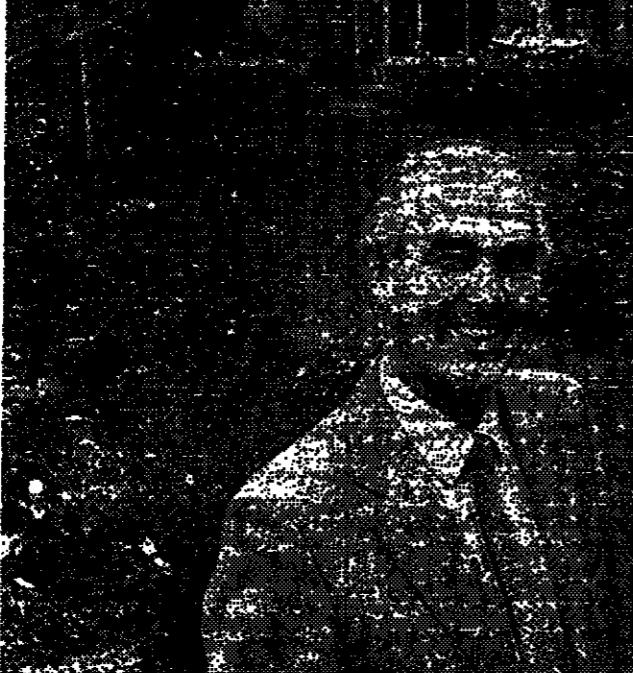
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built garden cupboard which stands out of the way at the side of the house.

Ashley Stephenson recommended adding up to six inches of peat to the ground. This would have more than trebled the £46.50p we did spend on peat. Many gardens might not need so much organic material for those that do bear in mind that we may well have to pay for our economy because the soil is still thin.

We seeded the lawn instead of turning it - preparation of the soil followed by turning would have cost £350 or more. If the figure for tools is added the budget would have been spent.

As it was we bought nearly 50 shrubs. In many cases we were unable to find the "specimen" sizes which Ashley Stephenson suggested would fill out the borders quickly. Perhaps that is as well because specimens are £10, £20 or £30 each.

The budget does not include £80 for a large number of annuals which we used to give quick colour this year, nor perennials planted out for more lasting effect. We could have saved some money by using seeds and cuttings from friend's gardens for some of the shrubs. It is one economy other gardeners might like to follow.

Another would not be to hire a rotovator, which cost about £30. Double digging even a small garden takes time and energy, so we hired a machine and it did the job quickly and efficiently. None the less the early preparation of the garden took several months of work involving weekends and even

ings clearing away rubbish and then getting the ground ready.

After all the work there are still changes to be made and more plants to buy. The *Buddleia x weyeriana* Golden Globe recommended for one of the borders is far more unkempt than we realized, so will move it back from the edge of the border where it is too near a rapidly expanding *Choisya ternata*.

A *Deutzia* Mont Rose is too similar to the *Kolkwitzia* next to it and will also be moved. The *Abelia x grandiflora* put into one border as an after thought is less impressive.

Yet out of all the plants we bought the only real failures were two clematis which could still reappear next spring. Undoubtedly we would have lost more plants had we not watered conscientiously during the summer.

One lesson we have learnt is not to stint on small plants or bulbs. Although we bought 120 daffodils they were still too sparse to provide really solid blocks of colour.

As winter approaches we are beginning a new routine of work, improving and building on what has been created in the past year. Perhaps it is too early for a final verdict but there are few complaints so far.

Stewart Tandler

The project is to form the basis of a book to be published by Times Books early next year. It will be written by Ashley Stephenson, The Times gardening correspondent, and Stewart Tandler, the owner of the garden.



In the beginning: The garden as it was thirteen months ago

Lessons learnt at a tender age

After a year's growth we are still some time away from a garden which could truly be described as established. The garden will not be full and complete for three or four years but I am well satisfied with the results so far.

The shrubs suggested for the garden were intended to give it as much colour and foliage as possible at its tender age. As a general rule all the plants have made the kind of growth I would expect although some took time to settle because of the very dry summer.

The layout of the garden has already started to achieve its object, which was to break down the long, thin shape of the plot by moving part of the length using the side borders.

This year, short term plants were used to fill in the spaces between the shrubs in the borders but in future years fewer of these plants may be needed as the shrubs fill out.

Most of the plants used would, when fully grown, take up the ground of two or three of their neighbours. The owners could take out some of the plants or try judicious pruning.

Cultivate colour

Although colour in the winter is something we all strive for; there are few plants which will survive our winters and provide us with colour through the dark months. One plant which will be the panacea, especially the Universal.

Early September is the recommended time to plant these pansies, but as this year has been hot and dry I have delayed much planting to enable the beds to be properly moistened. It is important that the plants are established before our weather worsens.

Planting takes place when beds have passed their best and another reason why I have delayed it this year is that other plants have not gone over so quickly as usual. Remove bedding and then dig the beds. Do not add farm yard

taken its toll, especially in the lawn. The grass growth has given a good cover but has yellowish patches. More regular feeding will help but the soil needs fresh organic material to make a lasting improvement.

A fine organic material like humus peat will be added to the grass. I described the best method of doing this last month when I dealt with tining the lawn. The borders should be treated with a mulch, this autumn or in the spring.

The owners may well want to change or add plants as the garden continues to develop. They already feel there are gaps along the western fence and against one of the walls of the house where they want to make their tool box.

The house wall might take a *Cytisus battandieri*, which has pineapple-scented white flowers, or *Clematis armandii* with its sweetly scented white flowers. On the fence they could plant *Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*, an evergreen which they have already planted elsewhere in the garden, or *Viburnum burkwoodii*.

Ashley Stephenson

Ravishing rambler

One of the finest sights I remember in any garden exhibition was a rambler trained as a fan, rambling over a low wall on the side of a set of steps. This was in mid-September and it was in full flower, showing its solitary crimson and yellow flowers to full advantage.

Desfontainesia is an evergreen, its leaves resemble the holly.

Flowers are produced from leaf joints and it will flower from July to early October in most seasons. Hardy in many areas, including the west coast of Scotland, it makes an ideal wall plant, but it needs the protection of a south or west-facing wall. It should not be exposed to full sun, however: a position in partial shade or where it is not exposed to full sun at its hottest is ideal.

The best time to move or plant a new specimen is now.

Desfontainesia is not always easy to establish and autumn planting is preferable because it results in fewer losses.

Soil conditions are critical. It needs a deep, peaty soil. Seventy per cent rhododendron peat, not granulated peat, with 30 per cent good loam is ideal.

The best time to move or plant a new specimen is now.

Desfontainesia is not always easy to establish and autumn planting is preferable because it results in fewer losses.

Soil conditions are critical. It needs a deep, peaty soil. Seventy per cent

rhododendron peat, not granulated

peat, with 30 per cent good loam is ideal.

Manure, although it would be

advantageous to add organic

matter of the soil is thin. A thorough

wetting of the soil before planting is

essential. Universal pansies

are compact in habit and they can

be planted at 12-inch centres.

Plant about half an inch below the level

of the soil. Firm in with the hands and do not press too

hard with the feet.

These plants will continue to flower

unless the weather is not too

cold although flower heads have

been known to drop off

even in mid-July.

Flowers are produced from leaf

joints and it will flower from July

to early October in most seasons.

Hardy in many areas, including

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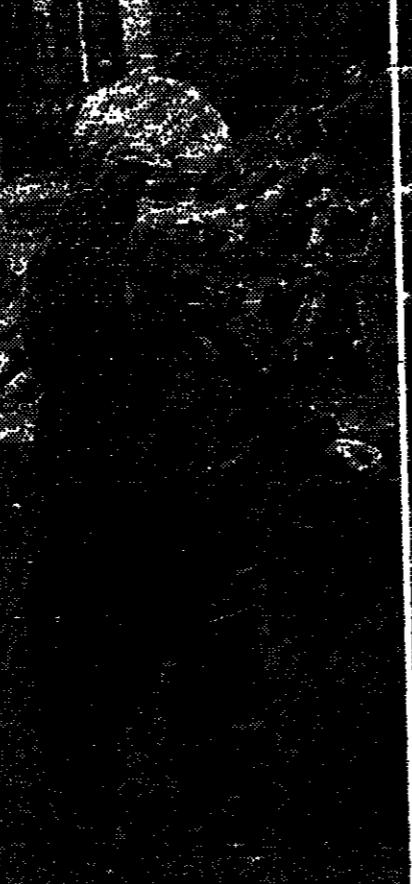
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VALUES

Pictures by Mike Abrahams



SLIDING: Cam Gregory (far left aged one), wearing a grey, red and turquoise velour all-in-one suit from Hennes (90cm, £7.99); his mother, Rosalind, thought it was different and likable even though she usually avoids Continental style clothes as scaled down versions of casual wear for adults. Rhianen Vernon-Hunt, aged 18 months, chooses a "Jacques Marquet" cobalt blue dress with grey and white decorative bodice in 50 per cent cotton/50 per cent acrylic from Fenwick's, Brent Cross (size 18 months, £25.45); her mother, Owen, likes the strong colours and lack of frills. She also favours clothes which are machine washable.

MARCHING: Harriet Brett-Miller (centre), aged 14 months, steps out in "Creation Summer", a brick red velour track suit with green-and-blue applique bowling pins from Fenwick's, Brent Cross (size 12 months, £18.95); her mother, Judith, thought it was very well made and good value for money - "a sensible outfit".

DRUMMING: Kate Watson, aged 10½ months, enjoys playtime in "Topolina", a quilted sleeveless suit with matching blouse made in mink and pink from 100 per cent cotton (size 12 months) Fenwick's, Brent Cross, £15.95; her mother, Judy, says that she "wouldn't normally buy her in this sort of outfit. She prefers traditional British styles, such as smocks, rather than the European look."

sleeved thermal bodysuit in three sizes which costs £1.60.

Stretch suits can be worn both day and night by a newborn baby - plain ones in white or pastel colours for night time and stronger coloured ones by day, if you wish. Mothercare's all-in-one baby stretchers with turn back scratch mitts start from £3.25 in plain white. John Lewis has its own Jolleine range from £3.45 each and also stock the original Babycro's which cost from £3.95. Hanes offer a smart stretch suit in white and cream striped sleeves, feet and collar which would be suitable for day or night. It costs £4.99.

A sleeping bag or sleep suit will be needed in winter. Babyboots have a cosy walk-in sleeper with feet, available in pink or pale blue at £5.30. At Hennes, a white fleecy sleepsuit costs £6.99 while the Mothercare velour hooded sleeping bag with turn back mittens in pink or blue at £5.99 can also be used in the daytime for pram outings.

To day wear, the alternative to stretch suits are jogging suits or playsuits. These are sets of jumpers or tee shirt with trousers or dungarees which are sometimes accompanied by a gilet or matinée jacket. Various styles of vest are available but a bodysuit - an all-in-one vest and pants with popper fastenings at the crotch - ensures there will be no draughty gap between vest and nappy. Bodysuits cost about £1.30 each but if your home is particularly chilly, Mothercare do a short

stretch suit with a hood and waterproof pants - are needed.

A small baby has difficulty conserving heat, especially in winter, but if the room is warm, three light layers of clothing should be sufficient - vest and nappy, stretch suit and a shawl or matinée jacket. Various styles of vest are available but a bodysuit - an all-in-one vest and pants with popper fastenings at the crotch - ensures there will be no draughty gap between vest and nappy. Bodysuits cost about £1.30 each but if your home is particularly chilly, Mothercare do a short

stretch suit with a hood and waterproof pants - are needed.

For pram or buggy rides the baby will need a pram suit. For small babies this could be a knitted garment with integral hood, mittens and feet or as the baby gets older, an all-in-one fleecy-lined pram suit, snowsuit or warm anorak and trousers, with or without hood, mittens and feet.

Once your baby starts crawling, knees and elbows will need protection. He or she will get incredibly dirty, especially as mixed feeding will also have been introduced. Even with a bib for protection, your baby will get food in the most unlikely places. A collection of inexpensive, easy-to-launder trousers and jumpers are suitable and practical for both sexes.

I tasted the seven '82s blind and top of my list was Sandeman 1982 - a wonderful purple-black wine with a lovely fragrant tea-leaf-and-roses bouquet, backed up by a spicy, peppery, well-balanced taste. This elegant port will age well and must be one of the finest that Sandeman have made in recent years. In second place came Churchill Graham '82 - a new port house founded by John Graham, who was previously with Taylor's and Cockburn's and is regarded as one of the best port tasters and blenders of his generation. Churchill Graham '82 enjoyed almost as good colour as the Sandeman but was definitely a bigger, sweater, beefier style of wine with lots of fruit, pepper and spice on the palate.

In third place I put Quinta do Nodal Nacional - a rarity made from ungrafted vines. The Nacional had an elegant, full, rich, fruity style but was not in the same league as the first two wines. In fourth place came Croft whose light, soft flowery-fruity taste contrasted with others. In fifth place came Quinta do Nodal '82 whose fruity cedar style was not dissimilar to that of Nacional, its sister wine. Delafosse came a disappointing sixth with its light, beefy style and Ferreira came seventh.

DRINK

Trickiness of the trade in Oporto

At this time of year English wine merchants devote a good deal of their time to tricky vintage talk. Backing a dud vintage, whether it be from Bordeaux or Bernkastel, is always an expensive mistake. But to play safe by purchasing the proven (and usually more expensive) vintages does not make economic sense. This year, with the news from Bordeaux's Quai des Chartrons continuing to be somewhat gloomy (rain during the past fortnight has not improved its prospects), a heavy investment in 1984 claret is unlikely to be high on anyone's agenda.

But every year, possibly the trickiest vintage negotiations of all take place in a busy, cobbled Oporto street once known as the Rua dos Ingleses. Unlike most of the old English wine families in Bordeaux, who have integrated happily with their surroundings, English merchants based in Oporto stick stubbornly to their traditions. One of the most important of these (and perhaps the most archaic) is the men-only lunches held every Wednesday in the imposing granite Factory House - a sort of old-fashioned guild hall - that dominates the Rua dos Ingleses.

The highlight of this event is of course the post-prandial glass or two of port, and I imagine that the English Factory House members, with familiar names like Delaforce, Graham and Sandeman, will have a little discreet jockeying with each other to discover which of them are likely to declare that year a vintage. Unlike the rest of the wine world, a firm making port only declares and ships a vintage on average every four years by tradition, the decision depending on the wine's quality and on what the market can stand.

The latest is the 1982 vintage, which after its statutory two years in cask will be bottled this year and shipped in 1985. Having tasted all seven of the '82 vintage ports available I can only agree with those Factory House men that '82 is a worthwhile vintage and thoroughly deserves to be shipped. Not perhaps in the same league as 1977 and 1963 - truly great vintage years - '82 is nevertheless of the same rank as 1970 and 1966, both of which are considered good vintages by the port world. And the '82 vintage is, in my opinion a distinct improvement on the previous port vintage - the

'82 vintage was one of the earliest ever because of another long, hot, dry summer which followed the third dry winter in succession. With these drought-like conditions, the 1982 crop is predictably small but the grapes were ripe and most *quintas* (farms) started picking around September 9. Overall I enjoyed the soft, ripe fruity style of the '82 ports - they still have sufficient tannin and backbone to mature happily until they are 10 to 15 years old, but I doubt whether many of them will last much into the next century.

I tasted the seven '82s blind and top of my list was Sandeman 1982 - a wonderful purple-black wine with a lovely fragrant tea-leaf-and-roses bouquet, backed up by a spicy, peppery, well-balanced taste. This elegant port will age well and must be one of the finest that Sandeman have made in recent years. In second place came Churchill Graham '82 - a new port house founded by John Graham, who was previously with Taylor's and Cockburn's and is regarded as one of the best port tasters and blenders of his generation. Churchill Graham '82 enjoyed almost as good colour as the Sandeman but was definitely a bigger, sweater, beefier style of wine with lots of fruit, pepper and spice on the palate.

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Jane MacQuitty

Most of these ports are priced at about £7 a bottle but expect to pay duty at £17.40 per case plus shipping, carriage and VAT charges when the wines come over next year. Merchants which carry a range of 1982 vintage ports include: Adams, Sole Bay Brewery, Southwold, Suffolk; Justini & Brooks, 61 St James's Street, London SW1; Lay & Wheeler, 6 Culver Street, West, Colchester, Essex.

While right on the promenade itself Roberts' Oyster Rooms offer marvellously evocative 1950s premises (Roy Hattersley could get 500 words out of them) and simple seafood snacks - jellied eels, crab salads, Colchester oysters (£4 for six), fresh salmon sandwiches (55p). The Oyster Rooms also offer the worrying thought that yet another Roberts is doing well out of a corner shop.

Next week: With the Tories in Brighton



You DON'T NEED A PARTICULAR TIME TO ENJOY CROFT PARTICULAR.

Best for Baby

- Buy boldly and get stylish clothes
- Big or small - how to choose the right size
- Beating the cold and blues - child comfort
- Bright and breezy - the colours for autumn

Baby clothes are big news - and big business - now that the latest small royal is rocking the cradle of fashion and the bosom of his family.

If, like the Princess of Wales, you are a traditionalist at heart, The White House in London's New Bond Street is the place to visit for smocked dresses and crawlies. But prices start at about £90 for these exquisite, hand-made garments, and, until recently, the fashion-conscious on smaller budgets had to look abroad for stylish baby and toddler clothes. Smart dungarees, jogging suits, quilted gilets and bold, bright coloured dresses could be found only in the small boutique or large department store - and they carried a hefty price tag.

Admittedly, European baby-wear still offers something special in the way of style with labels such as Babypoint, Jean Bourget, Jacques Marquet and Confé Mail from France, Topolino from Italy and Stummer from Austria. As much of this is bought as gifts by proud grandparents and doting aunts, price is not a problem for the customers of Fenwick's Babyshop at Brent Cross where these names are to be found.

"Recently, we had a range of Absorba snowsuits at £38 each which virtually walked out of the store," Judith Rose, department manager, says.

A quick glance along the Babyshop's rails reveals why customers are prepared to pay for something different - a pretty red and grey wool dress with yellow piping by Babypoint costs £29.50 for the 18-month size, a pink and purple top and dungaree set by Topolino is £15.95, while a Stummer velvet jogging suit with skittish motif is £18.95. Quite a snip at £6.95 is the Jacques Marquet knitted jersey dresses in blue, grey and white or red, dark grey and light grey.

But for mothers who have to buy the bulk of their children's everyday wear, the seasonal, mainly British-made collections

now offered by Babyboots, Mothercare, British Home Stores, Marks & Spencer, Hennes and other such stores can be eagerly awaited. As long as you do not mind your child looking like a few thousand others you can pander to your fashion taste without overspending.

Babyboots admit that during the past 18 months they have consciously created a fashion trend. The autumn/winter collection in their latest catalogue and available through 336 outlets offers burgundy, bottle green, red, blue and grey as the predominant colours.

Hennes, initially a Swedish-based company, has 13 stores in London and the South-east and offers practical but fashionable clothes in easy-care materials for babies, toddlers, children, teenagers and adults. Strong turquoise, bright yellow and an unusual combination of red and khaki are featured.

In its latest catalogue (price 25p) Mothercare features some hardwearing, fashionable denim gear which should appeal to the most discerning toddler, while the Mini Tops coordinated range in a warm blue and grey fabric features a playsuit and a cardigan for under £4, with sweatshirt, jogging trousers, jumper, gilet and ra-ra skirt all under £3. Matching ribbed tights, socks, mittens and hat scarf set complete the range.

Marks & Spencer have always been known for their quality and now they too are opting for clothes in stronger colours. However, their latest venture is their matinée range for young babies. Available in 25 of their major stores, the range includes a sleepsuit, dungaree and jumper set, sleeping bag with hood and pack of cotton vests all in white and a nursery bag in turquoise and white.

British Home Stores still provides top clothes for babies but the styles and colours are more interesting than formerly with a cord dungaree and anorak set in blue, khaki or brown for £19.99 or a pretty red or green cotton tartan dress at £19.50.

Hennes, initially a Swedish-based company, has 13 stores in London and the South-east and offers practical but fashionable clothes in easy-care materials for babies, toddlers, children, teenagers and adults. Strong turquoise, bright yellow and an unusual combination of red and khaki are featured.

The major problem still confronting babywear manufacturers, retailers and customers alike is one of sizing.

The National Children's Ware Association is trying to persuade manufacturers and retailers to use age as a guide. "As many of the babyware purchases are gifts from relatives and friends," Aubrey Ninier, their chief executive says, "they are more likely to know the child's approximate age than its height or weight."

Marks & Spencer use age as a size guide from birth to three months, six to 12 months and so on printed on the labels. Babyboots use a mixture of weight and height. The two smallest sizes are 5.5kg, suitable for babies up to about three months old and 8kg for babies up to about six months. After that age, height is the measurement used with 80cm suitable for a child from about six to 12 months, 86cm for about 12 to 18 months and 92cm for a child 18 months to two years.

British Home Stores, Mothercare and Hennes prefer height alone. BHS start at 68cm which is suitable for a baby up to about six months old. Hennes

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BRIDGE

Dangers of being too clever by half

There is nothing that bridge tricoteuses enjoy more than the spectacle of an expert confounded by an excess of knowledge. "Too clever for his own good", they chortle, not always fairly. Rubber Bridge. Love all. Dealer West.

Hand 1
 ♠ 7 6 4 3
 ♡ 11 0 9 4 3
 ♢ A 8 7 6
 ♣ K 10 9 8
Hand 2
 ♠ 8 A Q J 9 8
 ♡ 7 6 5
 ♢ W E 0 2
 ♣ S 9 0 5 4 3 2
Hand 3
 ♠ 10 4 3
 ♡ A K 10 8 2
 ♢ A Q 8 6 5
 ♣ 6
Hand 4
 W N E S
 1 ♦ No 3 ♦ 4 ♦
 4 ♦ 5 ♦ No No
 5 ♦ 6 ♦ No No
 Double No No
 Opening lead ♠ A

Some may consider South's four heart bid venturesome, but the possession of three spades suggests that North will have at most one. Whether a double of three spades would have been a better move is debatable. The advantage is that if North bids clubs South can show both his red suits by correcting his partner's bid to diamonds. The danger, especially at rubber bridge, is that it could lead to an expensive misunderstanding.

Declarer ruffed the spade in dummy and viewed his prospects with pleasure. There seemed to be two chances for the contract: the diamond finesse, or playing the heart suit for no loser. The average player would play a trump to the ace and when both opponents follow with a low one cash the King, ruff a spade in dummy, discard the remaining spade on the ♠A, and take an unsuccessful diamond finesse for the overtrick.

If that had been the sequence of play the tricoteuses would not have looked up from their knitting. But South was a player noted for the profundity of his analysis. "To justify his bidding, West must have considerable shape, probably 6-1-1-5," South reasoned. "If I play a heart to the Ace and West plays the ♠Q or the ♠J, I can return to dummy with a spade ruff, discard my spade and take a heart finesse in deference to the principle of restricted choice. If West has the Q of hearts alone, that is unlucky. But how silly I would look if East has the ♠K, because now I have no entry to

Jeremy Flint

CHESS

The tyranny of the treatise

In the early 1900s the Ruy Lopez was by far the most fashionable opening. Masters playing in great tournaments saved useless expenditure of energy in the opening stages of the game by making use of the first 20 odd moves of that opening as laid down in column 154 of the third edition of *Modern Chess Openings* or on page 1,004 of Böök's *Handbuch*.

Chess thus confined by the printed word became an almost static game (there is a curious parallel with the system of trench warfare of the time that reminds one that chess was in origin a war-game). Such leading grandmasters as Maroczy, Schlechter and Teichmann were well versed in this approach in which they might have just as well announced at beginning play "I play the first 24 moves as given on page 1,004 of Böök."

The chess world was relieved from this dismal state of affairs by this encyclopaedic dragon, and do we need another St George, or rather St Breyer, to free us from this textbook tyranny?

These reflections are caused

by the publication of a vast tome on the openings *Keybook*, the first in a new series entitled *New in Chess 1970-1982*, an encyclopaedic analysis of current chess theory. This vast work runs to 854 pages and enjoys a close relationship with the Yugoslav *Encyclopaedia of the Openings* as some of the contributors are the same.

Nevertheless, the hypermoderns brought about a merciful release which made the game much freer and in consequence a joy to play for those who like to think for themselves.

In recent years, however, the wheel has come full circle and there has been a tendency on the part of authors of opening books to give a vast number of long lines leading almost to the end of the endings. Hence the big encyclopaedic treatises produced by the Yugoslavs and the Americans.

The question now is: are we in danger of being dominated by this encyclopaedic dragon, and do we need another St George, or rather St Breyer, to free us from this textbook tyranny?

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 458)

Prizes of the New Collins Concise English dictionary will be given for the first two correct solutions opened on Thursday, October 4, 1984. Entries should be addressed to The Times Concise Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC3N 9YT. The winners and solution will be announced on Saturday, October 6, 1984.

ACROSS
 1 Dope killing (11)
 2 Clumsy (7)
 3 Dark shade (5)
 4 Recode (3)
 5 Electricity measure
 6 Hawk strap (4)
 7 Pressure line (6)
 8 Talk back (4)
 9 Celebrity (4)
 10 Holy See emissary (6)
 11 Intense dislike (4)
 12 Cram (4)
 13 Bombard (3)
 14 1885 Khartoum besieger (5)
 15 Back-set (7)
 16 Hugo boub (5,6)
 17 Down (5)
 18 Woe (4)
 19 Lymph bulge (4)
 20 Stomach sick (4)
 21 Aristocracy list (7)
 22 Crop-pickers' supper (7)
 23 Egg (1)
 24 Off-savour (6)
 25 It is (3)
 26 Linch (6)
 27 School bag (7)
 28 Distress call (1,1,1)
 29 Big sea mammal (5)
 30 Corrugated iron (4)
 31 Common type (4)
 32 Lucky Jim author (4)
 33 Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise
 34 The winners of prize concise No 452 are Mr W. Jernakow, 3 Old Bridge Close, Northolt, Middlesex, and Mrs E. Perry, The Pound, Church Road, Cheltenham, Gloucester.
 35 SOLUTION TO No 457
 ACROSS: 1 Squeak 5 Bourse 8 ITA 9 Re-open 10 Reform 11 Zero 12 Penitent 14 Potemkin 15 Ultimo 19 Koh-Noor 22 John 24 Tumult 25 Grange 26 Noh 27 Adhere 28 Trains
 DOWN: 2 Quee 3 Explode 4 Kingpin 5 Baron 6 Unfit 7 Surman 13 IL 15 Ortonud 16 Eon 17 Upright 18 Tijuana 20 Inure 21 Opine
 And not 24 RXN, Q-Q6 ch.
 25 B-E 26 P-A 27 P-B 28 P-C

ACROSS
 1 Back numbers 9 Imagine 10 Range 11 Bob 13 Easy 16 Help 17 Amazon 18 Nick 20 Dues 21 Faerie 22 Suct 23 WRAC 25 Down 26 Ennui 29 Anodize 30 Felt removable
DOWN: 2 Amass 3 Kite 4 LUNER 5 Barb 6 Rondeau 7 Hide and seek 11 Keep a secret 12 Odomus 14 Yak 15 Salami 19 Cleanse 20 Dew 24 Reins 25 Dil 26 Mace 27 Hobo
 Name
 Address

In the game Beliavsky-Larsen (Match USSR versus the rest of the world) White played 14 Nc5 here and obtained a clear advantage.

A weak move: correct was 20 R-K5, QR-Q1 21 QR-K1.

But this is downright bad. Correct was Pxp.

Not all his students are beginners: "Some exhibit in major London exhibitions, some are starters," he says.

"The groups are mixed, because I've found the cross-reference works better. It means I have to treat everyone quite differently, so I limit numbers to 16, and set up courses within a course."

Diane Byrne, a recent student, says: "It would certainly have been depressing if everybody's work had been as low a standard as mine!" She is retired and returned to painting after a five-year gap.

Rosie Hall-Crags is 18 and applying to art colleges.

New in Chess: Keybook is published by International Chess Database, price £27; also available in two volumes, Part A (£10.50) and Part B (£14.50). A magazine also entitled *New in Chess* is to be published monthly from this month. The subscription for 1984 is £5.50. All available post free from Chess Combination, 22 Rippleside Commercial Estate, Ripple Road, Barking, Essex.

"Rightly Christopher didn't spoonfeed anyone, but he suggested certain subjects to help me with my portfolio. Often I'd think, 'My God! That's too difficult', but I got on with it and produced some good work. One was stretched to one's capacity."

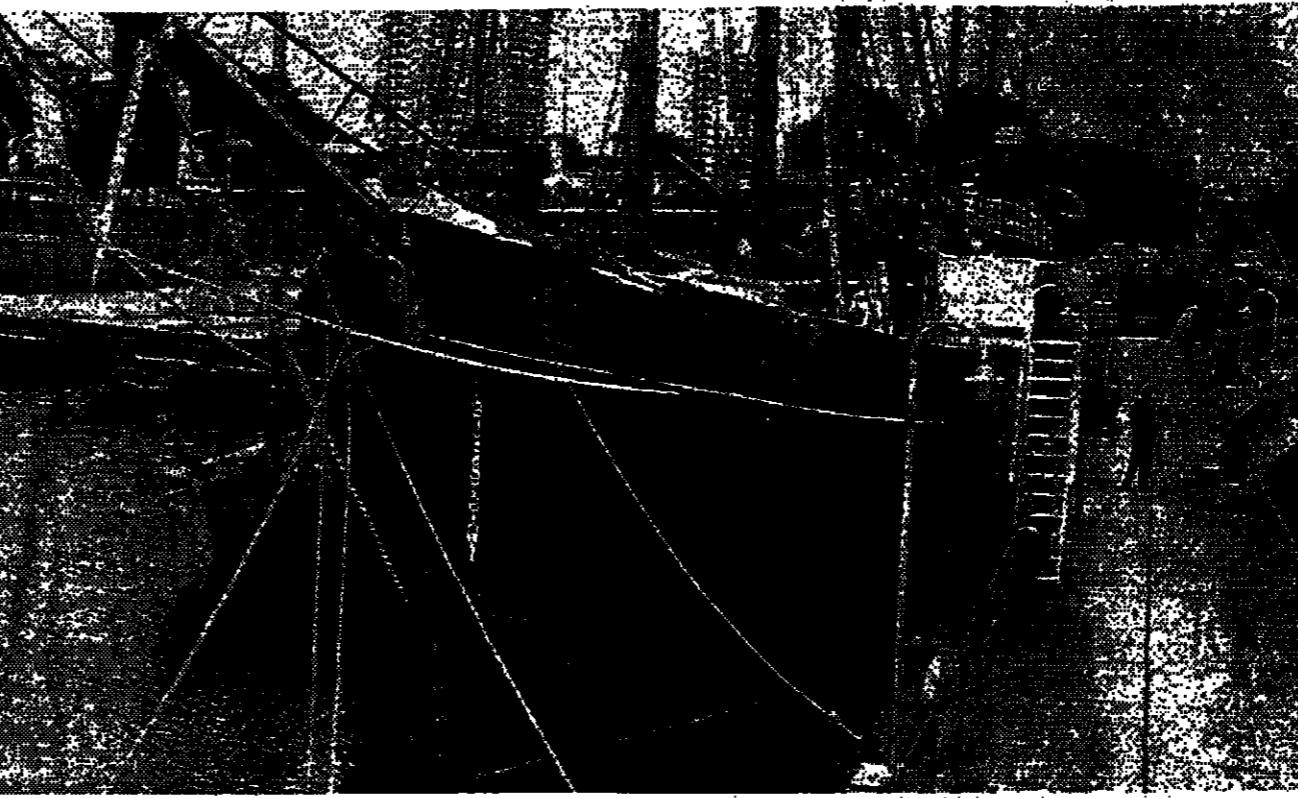
Harry Golombek

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OUT AND ABOUT

FAMILY LIFE**Historic Ships Collection**

Foul-weather friends on a voyage to Discovery



Number one ship: The Kathleen and May, gift from Sir Yue-Kong Po, a Malaysian shipping magnate

the bathroom, galley and the mess," where an exhibition describing the history of the ship will eventually be displayed.

A recent survey, said Commander Lucas, indicated that many people felt that there should be more to see on the Discovery than there was and since paying visitors are vital to the restoration programme, by 1986 there will probably be tableaux, bigger exhibitions and much of the fabric refined as it was in Scott's day.

With the rain now no more than a fine drizzle, I made my way around the rest of the ships in the collection, staying for longer than I might have on board the Lydia Eva, a coal-fired steam herring drifter, built in 1930 in King's Lynn, whose crew once followed the shoals of herring in the North Sea out of Yarmouth.

She is the last of the hundreds of similar vessels that once constituted a thriving industry in East Anglia, and although you could not actually smell the fish, see the gulls wheeling overhead or hear the cries of the boatmen, it was easy to imagine how she once was when the fireman and stoker and trimmer sailed in her.

Of the other ships, the Kathleen and May, (otherwise known as Lizzie May, after the first captain's daughter), is the last surviving three-masted topsail schooner from the West Country and was acquired by the Maritime Trust in 1970 when Sir Yue-Kong Po, president of a vast Chinese shipping company, gave £100,000 for her to be bought and restored. Though Sir Yue-Kong Po owns many ships worth millions of pounds, it is the Lizzie May that he refers to as his "number one ship".

Having set off on my exploration damp and disgruntled, I left with a renewed interest in ships and the history of the men and boys who once sailed in them and made Britain synonymous with all that is best about the sea. I shall go back soon – even in bad weather – and take passengers.

Judy Froshang

The Historic Ships Collection, St Katherine Docks, London E1 (01 0843) is open all year round, except Christmas Day and Good Friday. 10am-5pm in the summer, 10am-3pm in winter. Admission is £1.50 for adults, 80p for children.

ALL ABOARD FOR TRANSPORT MEMORIES: A visit to the London Transport Museum and the Southall Railway Centre with bus and steam rides. Return trip from either end of a "preserved" bus and a steam train ride in the Southall Park, run by the Industrial Steam Locomotive Berkenhead – the only one of its kind in London. A chance to ride nostalgic or show the children how it was.

London Transport Museum, 39 Wellington Street, London WC2 (01 539 8344) and/or Southall Station, Today and tomorrow, 10am-5pm. Adult £2.40.

TOP DOGS AT LEEDS CASTLE:

Twelve of Britain's best prison service guard dogs and their handlers are taking part in the finale of the National Dog Trials, which involves a number of exciting tests, including differentiating between an escaped prisoner and an innocent bystander.

The venue, Leeds Castle, is beautiful whatever the action.

Pavilion Lawn, Leeds Castle, Maidstone, Kent (022 654000).

Today, from 9am. Cards and Grounds £3.25 adult, £2.25 child.

Outings

"A feast of sights and fun, but fear is never far behind..."

The Unicorn Theatre for Children, Great Newport Street, London WC2 (01 379 3280). Today and tomorrow at 2.30pm. Tickets £2.40.

PUNCH AND JUDY FELLOWSHIP FESTIVAL:

Wonderful day out for

lovers of the genre, with

performers from all over the British Isles, the Continent and America. Star guest this year is Guignol, France's answer to Italy's Punchinello.

Covent Garden Piazza and around, London WC2. Today, 10.30-5pm. Free.

Gounds only £2.25 adult, £1.25 child.

COMMON LORE WITH STORIES FROM AROUND THE WORLD:

Lunchtime entertainment for the under fives with music, games,

proverbs, riddles, charts – all

aiming to give children the chance

to learn music, dances and stories

from around the world.

Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, Hammersmith, London W4 3SS.

Today, 12.30pm. Admission 50p.

PUNCH AND JUDY FELLOWSHIP FESTIVAL:

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Commander Lucas took me to other parts of the Discovery – down to the massive timbers held with its "pig", large iron bolts each weighing 36lb. The hold was a giant honeycomb so that should one part have been damaged by ice, that damage would have been contained and most of provisions for the two year expedition would have remained unharmed; then

eventful career – well-documented since she set sail from New Zealand in December 1901 with Commander Scott, a crew of 38 and five scientists. But the hundreds of initials and graffiti carved inside the crow's nest by the crew have been damaged by ice, that damage would have been contained and most of provisions for the two year expedition would have remained unharmed; then

the very first time. They are subtly surreal, without being surrealistic.

When I choose to hang a picture on my own walls, what I look for is not merely a kind of negative virtue – an absence of faults which will become increasingly irritating as time goes on – but something which will revive the work for me even after I have been confronted with it many times.

No one could deny Murfin's sheer competence – he is an excellent draughtsman and an able colourist, as well as a good designer of compositions – but what moves me about his paintings is the sense of wonder which they express. Looking at some of his figures one understands the force of Miranda's line in *The Tempest*: "Oh, brave new world, that has such people in it!"

Murfin's prices are roughly speaking in line with those of any debutant in a leading gallery – say £400 for a small work, and £1,800 for a really major one.

Edward Lucie-Smith

"Recent paintings by Michael Murfin" opens at the Piccadilly Gallery, 16a Cork Street, London W1 (01 287 2785) on Tues. Until Oct 27, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-12.30pm.

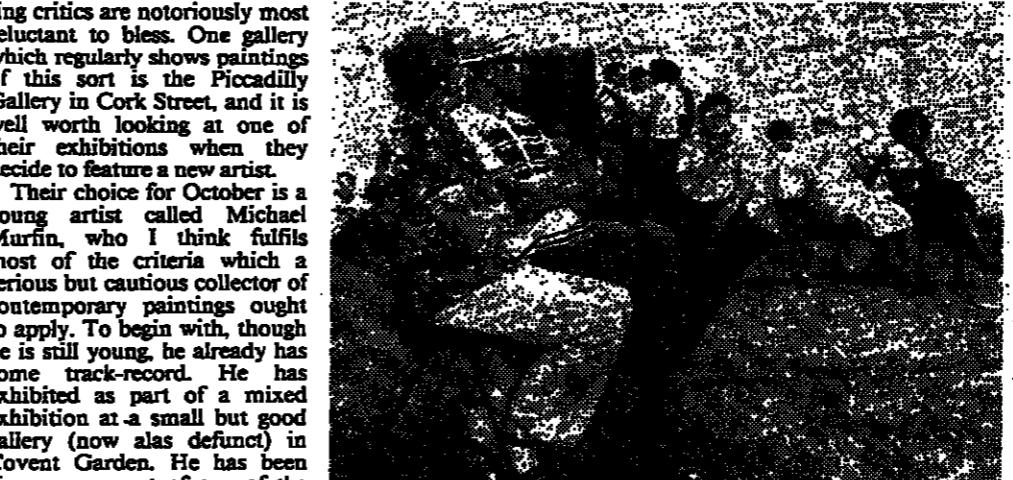
to a course was the release from the diurnal round, enabling students to concentrate solidly on painting. By the end of the afternoon's session at the barn, I was quite impressed with my progress. Certainly I had achieved more between two and five o'clock than between the ages of 11 and 18, at which stage I had failed art O-level. The individual instruction seemed to me well gauged; just as I had been about to fling my sandpaper aside in despair, Christopher Ashton-Stones had materialized with correctly levelled words of advice.

Another frequently mentioned benefit of coming away

Joy Nelson

COLLECTING

Strictly local but subtly surreal



Slightly alienated: "Seated Couples" by Michael Murfin

do you think that the latter quality should be given precedence. And looking at Murfin's pictures, especially the bigger ones (they range up to about 6ft wide, though canvases of this dimension are exceptional), it is quite possible to admire the poetry which the sculptor Richard Long extracts from a simple arrangement of stones on the floor of an art gallery, but few of us have the room to display such a work.

For these reasons, collectors frequently ask art critics what they should look for in a new artist. They often receive lofty and rather self-righteous replies – a sense of quality, originality and all the rest. In the age of Anti-Art the first part of the answer will hardly do, and originality has always lain in the eye of the beholder. In fact, misunderstandings chiefly seem to arise because the inquiry itself has been slightly misphrased. What the collector really wants to say is this: "I already like the work – but do you advise me to buy it?"

This means that there is a hunger for (usually) figurative paintings of moderate size – the original range of subject-matter and an equally strong feeling for pictorial design.

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Classical records of the month

Revelations that plead a most eloquent case

Il Trovatore Plowright, Fassbaender, Domingo, Zancanaro, Santa Cecilia Orchestra & Giulini. DG 413 355. CD and cassette

Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor* Gruberova, Kraus, Bruson, Lloyd, RPO / Rescigno. EX 27 0064 9 and cassette

adventurous choice even in a world short of Leonoras and her backers have been proved right. The smoky colouring to the voice together with its basic richness slide easily into Giulini's conception of the opera. Despite some insecurities in "D'amor sull'ali rosee" this is a most distinguished entry into big league recording. Nesterenko's Ferrando and the contribution of the chorus are decent, no more than that. None the less, Giulini's *Trovatore* is one of the most revealing sets of the year.

Whereas the *Trovatore* cast has not exactly been plucked out of opera house performances, EMI's line-up for *Lucia di Lammermoor* could have walked straight off the stage.

Alfredo Kraus has been singing Edgardo for a quarter of a century and Edita Gruberova has been using the title role almost as a calling card.

The two balance excellently so that Lucia becomes neither a soprano's opera, as Sutherland made it, nor a tenor's as history tells us it was a century ago. Gruberova concentrates on particularly beautiful singing, a bit self-admiring at times perhaps, but allowing Lucia to be a passive little person instead of the more neurotic creature Callas suggested.

Kraus is stretched a bit after the sextet when he curses Lucia and the whole Ashton brood, but elsewhere he is in the most virile voice, whether swearing eternal loyalty to his love by the fountain or calling on her to look down on him from heaven as he stabs himself. Renato Bruson is the dark and belligerent Enrico and Robert Lloyd a somewhat pedestrian Raimondor. Bruno Lazzeretti, a tenor new to me, makes a sharp impression as Normanno. Nicola Rescigno, who once appeared regularly with Callas, is self-effacing and the RPO under him clearly know their place in the order of things.

Gheana Dimitrova, who has been singing Turandot at Covent Garden this month, has her first recording for EMI (*Opera Arias*, EL 27 0061) which fairly shows off her strengths and weaknesses. The range and attack are extraordinary (try Odabella's romance from *Amico*), but the care for words almost nil (sample Giselda's Ave Maria from *Lombardi*). A mixed record where Dimitrova comes out best with imperious ladies, such as Lady Macbeth.

For owners of CD players there are two outstanding new opera releases. Just how advanced was John Culshaw's Ring recording in Vienna is displayed by Das Rheingold (Decca 414 101-2). It was made in the days when it was possible to summon up a proper roster of Wagner singers and it puts the lie to the theory that only digital issues make good CDs. Leonard Bernstein's version of Tristan and Isolde (Philips 410 447-2) is more controversial, but Peter Hofmann and Hildegard Behrens prove that we still have performers who can take on Wagner.

John Higgins

Assembling a *Trovatore* cast in the studio is a little easier than in the theatre, but no light task. Domingo's Manrico is less fresh than the one he gave in that Mehta set, but consistently refined, especially in the sections with Azucena. Brigitte Fassbaender's performance as the latter is the revelation of the recording: she has never sung the part on stage and probably never will, but after a series of East European mezzos, some with uncomfortably blowzy tones, this Azucena becomes a creature of flesh and blood drawing away her life between delirium and purposeful sanity.

Giorgio Zancanaro, a baritone insufficiently known here, has a noble blackness in the voice and a total command of legato for "Il balen", where all too many di Lunas waver off note. Rosalind Plowright was an



Spacious sound: Sir Colin Davis, who has brought affection and integrity to *The Magic Flute*

Chastity, sensuality and spiritual refreshment

Scriabin: Symphony No 3 BBC SO/Pritchard. BBC Artium REGI 520. Cassette ZCF 520. BBC CD 520

Scriabin: Preludes, Sonata Etude

Andrei Gavrilov, HMV EL 27 0060

Liszt: Années de Pèlerinage -

Jorge Bolet. Dacca 410 160

Mahler: Symphony No 1 Chicago SO/Softi. Dacca 411 731-1.

Cassette 411 731-2. CD 411 731-2

better effect than in the minaturisation of the *Preludes*. In Gavrilov's hands they are separately and cumulatively, a chiaroscuro of timbre and movement, from the deep reverie of the Op 11 Nos 4 and 12 to the rage of No 6 and the prophetic and whimsical chromaticism, lightly touched into life, in the Op 15 No 5. The Sonatas No 4 and Op 42 Etude show Gavrilov's power of intellect and music.

The other piano record of the month is without doubt the latest Liszt/Bolet instalment, this time the Swiss *Années de Pèlerinage*. When Byron wrote

"I live not in myself, but I become portion of that around me" he could have been speaking for Liszt. And it is precisely that quality of transformation which Jorge Bolet captures again in the vision of William Tell, never inflated, or in the simplicity of the Pastoral or Eclogue, quietly spoken in the pure-voiced intimacy of his Recitatives.

A symphony to end with, and a revelation. Twenty years after his recording with the London Symphony Orchestra, Sir Georg Solti turns to Mahler's First Symphony with the Chicago, and the result is one of the most illuminating and enchanting readings in the catalogue. Through a range of extreme, live pianissimos, a sudden, raw beauty in the wind solos; a taming of the Chicago's brass until the menacing exuberance of their last appearance – above all through an instinctive poise in each shifting pulse and tempo, a new and awe-filled magic is worked with the score. An essential buy, whether it's your first or your last first.

Even on black disc, trumpets cleave the air in the Prologue, the elegant violin writing is delicately nuanced, the solo woodwind, with their Messianic prophecies, pipingly immediate. And while the recording captures the full physical vibrancy of the orchestra, Sir John Pritchard's light poising of textures and pace points the chastity within the sensuality.

The delay of this valuable release until this month has brought it happily side by side with an equally important recording of the earlier Scriabin piano works. Andrei Gavrilov's artistry produces a remarkable sense of spiritual refreshment, simply because he has already found that fine balance between the thinker and the showman, the rapt and the extrovert.

Hilary Finch

Nowhere does this show to

the new recording by Simon Preston and the English Concert is a complete success. The sound he uses is perfect; for John Hawkins described Handel's organ playing and Hawkins's account of Handel's "stupendous art" remains one of the most vivid and affecting descriptions of any performing musician. But we should not be misled by Hawkins's use of words like "grandeur" into thinking that Handel played his concertos very loudly or very slowly; the evidence that survives of the instrument he had at his disposal at the Covent Garden Theatre (where the concertos were used as interval entertainment) is that it was small, and without pedals.

Hawkins made it clear that one of the features that gave Handel's concertos their compelling appeal was their unique fusion of the roles of composer and performer. Many movements in the Op 7 concertos are simply marked *organum ad libitum*; those in Op 4 also also require elaboration and decoration. That presents one major challenge to the present-day performer; another is to recreate the concentrated small-scale "grandeur" of the music.

On the second of these two

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	2 HAMMERSMITH Odeon	01-748-4081
	4 READING Hexagon	0734-691591
	5 OXFORD Apollo	0865-244544
	6 GLOUCESTER Leisure	0422-36788
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	8 BIRMINGHAM Odeon	021-543-6101

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ANNUAL WEST END THEATRE AWARDS	COMEDY OF THE YEAR
DAISY PULLS IT OFF	By Dame Judi Dench
DEATH OF A Salesman	SHANE
"FULL METAL JACKET"	By Peter Ackroyd
"I'D BE SURPRISED IF A MORE ENTERTAINING	By Alan Bennett
PLAY WAS EVER MADE."	By Alan Bennett
PT. EVER 8.00 MAY WEB 8.00 MON 8.00	GRINDHOUSE
GRINDHOUSE	AND A SEAMAN"
SECOND GRAND PRIZE	SECOND GRAND PRIZE
SHAW THEATRES 01-505 7755	SHAW THEATRES 01-505 7755
Play 7.30 Mon-Sat 8.30-10.30	Play 7.30 Mon-Sat 8.30-10.30
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DEATH OF A Salesman	DEATH OF A Salesman
"SHANE"	"SHANE"
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"SHANE"	"SHANE"
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Lyrical: Judy Garland, in a tribute to Ira Gershwin (see Radio)

Radio

JOHN MASTERS: An appreciation of the novelist and soldier, narrated by Bill Travers. It draws on Masters's autobiographies and includes interviews with friends and colleagues. The programme is an introduction to an 18-part drama series, based on four of Masters's novels about the Savage family and covering more than a century of British rule in India up to 1946. The series opens with *The Deceivers* and among the cast are Gary Bond, Nicky Henson and Saeed Jaffrey. Radio 4, introductory appreciation tonight, 10.15-11pm; *The Deceivers*, Radio 4, tomorrow, 9.00-10pm.

THE MASTER BUILDER: Henrik Ibsen's play, translated by Michael Meyer and directed by Ronald Mason, the BBC's Radio head of drama. Leo McKern plays the master builder. Solness, at the peak of his career and determined

to maintain his eminence against the challenge of younger men. With Michael Gwynn as Ragnar, Madeline Church as Hilde and Mary Wimbush as Mrs Solness. Radio 3, tomorrow, 7.30-9.35pm.

SIMPSON "FIRST": The premiere of Robert Simpson's 7th *Symphony* is the highlight of the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra's concert, relayed direct from the Philharmonic Hall. On either side of the Simpson work, Bryden Thomson conducts Elgar's *Introduction and Allegro for Strings* and Beethoven's *Violin Concerto* in D, played by Nigel Kennedy. Radio 3, Wed., 4.10-4.40pm.

LYRICS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS: A tribute to the lyricist Ira Gershwin, who died last year at the age of 86. With his younger brother, George, he wrote standards like "A Foggy Day" and "Love Is Here to Stay", as well as the folk opera *Porgy and Bess*. The six-part series is presented by Andre Previn. Sam Wanamaker

plays Gershwin and there are vocal illustrations from Ella Fitzgerald, Fred Astaire, Frank Sinatra and Judy Garland. Radio 2, Wed., 8.02-8.30pm.

REBELS: Studies of five twentieth-century figures who confronted the conventions of their society and paid the price. The first is Guy Burgess, who proceeded from Eton and Cambridge to spying for Russia; he also worked as a producer at the BBC, where he once, in a drunken state, tried forcibly to enter the office now occupied by the producer of this series, Gaynor Shatto. Future programmes deal with Janis Joplin, Marie Stages, Paul Robeson and Lennie Bruce. Radio 4, Fri. 4.10-4.40pm.

Auctions

GEORGIAN TREASURES: A George III mahogany library bookcase is expected to make between £6,000 and £10,000 and 12 Chippendale dining chairs, £5,000 to £8,000 in a sale from an eighteenth-century house, Castle Hill. Other Georgian pieces include a mahogany armchair and a table (£5,000-£8,000), a settee of Chinese Chippendale design and a writing table. Also objects of art, carvings, pictures, ceramics and books.

Castle Hill, Englefield Green, near Egham, Surrey. Mon and Tues, 2pm. Christie's South Kensington (01 221 2231).

DESIRABLE DOLL: An English wooden doll dating from about 1680 is estimated at £5,000 to £8,000 in a sale of toys and dolls.

The doll is still dressed in her original silk and muslin dress and apron and enclosed in a contemporary glass-fronted case lined with block-printed wallpaper.



Sotheby's sale: A rare Vichy Pierrot gazing at the moon

Among other early English dolls are two from the George III period and the sale also includes doll's houses, teddy bears, rocking horses, puppets and musical boxes.

Sotheby's, 34 and 35 New Bond Street, London W1 (01 583 0808). Wed., 10.30 am. and 2.30 pm.

FUNNY MONEY: Have you heard the story of the Irish 30-shilling note? Before you laugh, there is

RUGBY UNION: England warn up for the new season against the Rugby Football Union President's XV today in a match to celebrate 75 years of rugby at Twickenham. Kick off 3pm; highlights in *Friday Special*, BBC 2, 8.35-9.25pm.

RACING FROM ASCOT: The highlight of today's meeting is the Royal Lodge Stakes (3.05pm) which, with top two-year-olds like Khozaam, Phantasm and Reach In opposition, could establish the winter favourites for the 1985 Derby. It is one of four races on the Ascot card covered live in Grandstand, BBC 1, from 2pm.

HORSE OF THE YEAR SHOW: Starts on Mon with a tribute to the British riders who did so well at the Olympic Games and the first day's programme also includes the Next and Next Stakes, the heavy horses and the Pony Club Games. There is television coverage from Wembley Arena throughout the week, starting on Mon, BBC 1, 10.05pm.

Other events

NORTHERN CLASSIC CAR SHOW: A nostalgic look back at the history of the motor car, with 400 vehicles on display. There will be a special exhibit of Alvis models and of cars made by some of the 30 companies who have operated in and around Manchester. More than 80 cars will come under the hammer in a classic car auction and seekers after elusive spares can make their pick of 150 stalls at the Autobahn, Black Vauxhall, Heywood, Lancashire, on Saturday 12 October and tomorrow, 10am-6pm (auction, today, 1pm). Adults £2.50, children 50p. Information: 0522 430009.

MUSIC FROM SENEGAL: Making their first appearance in Britain are Senegal's leading traditional musicians, the Ndeye Samb and Sainé Dabare Samb, singing to and performing on the khalim, the small five-string lute which is thought to have been a forerunner of the banjo.

Shaw Theatre, Euston Road, London NW1 (01 588 1394). Tomorrow, 7.30pm.

AUTUMN IN PARK LANE: Leading dealers from Britain and overseas are selling fine English and Continental furniture; paintings,

Lancashire lace; 1910-25pm Rothwell (see Other events).

HORSEMAN'S SUNDAY: More than 1,000 ridden, driven and in-hand horses, ponies and donkeys and even a goat or two are assembling at Tatton Hall, Cheshire, on Sunday 14 October for a service and blessing at 11.45am, followed by a parade when each animal receives a commemorative rosette. Information from the British Equestrian Centre (0203 52241).

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NOTTINGHAM GOOSE FAIR: Amusement fair, dating back to medieval times, a traditional mixture of exhibitions, stalls, sideshows and rides. Goose Fair Site, Forest Recreation Ground, Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham. Thurs., noon-midnight; Fri and Sat, 10am-midnight. Free. Information: 0602 417324.

Films

Spaghetti Westerns to Noodles

A LITTLE HOTEL ON THE SIDE: Oliver (028 2252). Today at 2pm and 7.15pm. In repertory. Upbeat and funny (and thanks to John Mortimer's translation) surprisingly witty version of the Feydeau farce better known as *Hotel Paradiso*, with Gérard Depardieu as a very bourgeois adulterer, Deborah Norrington as a martial dragon, Benjamin Whitrow as a wet-weather starmancer and Michael Bryant's hotelier snooping on all and sundry.

HENRY VIII: Barbićan (028 8795). Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory. Not for purists or tourists, perhaps; but the RSC's incendiary Brecht production has real flair and gives an interesting new shape to this usually unadmirable play.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE: Barbican (028 8795/038 8891). Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. In repertory.

Adrian Noble's distinguished and spectacular production sets Shakespeare's great problem comedy in the sinister world of an eighteenth-century absolute monarch. With David Mawsey, David Schofield, Juliet Stevenson and Richard O'Callaghan.

VOLPONE: The PR (028 8795/038 8891). Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. In repertory. Beautifully deadly, measured revival of Jonson's satire on greed and guilefulness, with Richard Griffiths and Miles Anderson outsmarting an outrageously funny Gemma Jones and a fine gallery of grotesques.

Out of Town

BIRMINGHAM THEATRE FESTIVAL: Birmingham Repertory Theatre Studio, Broad Street (021 236 4455). Abel's Sister, by Odelle Bourcier and Timberlake Wertenbaker. Opens Mon at 7.45pm, until Oct 6, Mon-Sat at 7.45pm, Tues-Sat at 2.30pm.

Royal Court Theatre production, directed by Les Waters. A young disabled woman visits her brother and his girlfriend. A wounded American serviceman then comes on the scene.

Mean streets: Noodles and Max's gang menace New York with Robert De Niro, below, as gang boss Noodles

Leone took his first steps towards the film in 1973, when he acquired the rights to a novel, *The Hood*, written under a pseudonym by a penitent gangster in Sing Sing. With the gangster project Leone planned to complete an enormous trilogy on American history, launched in 1968 with *Once Upon a Time in the West*, set in the 1890s. In

the 1970s Leone supervised the films of others;

he also painstakingly researched, wrote, rewrote, and sought finance for *One Upon a Time in America* – an epic drama of friendship and betrayal among gangsters. Now the finished product stands before us: some 3 hours and 45 minutes long, costing over \$30m (some £20m), and starring Robert De Niro.

But what of Sergio Leone's prime exemplar? His last film as director was *A Fistful of Dynamite*, released in 1972, although the intervening years have hardly been spent in idleness. In the 1970s Leone supervised the films of others;

he also painstakingly re-

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At first it might seem strange to find Leone relinquishing gunfighters, horses and parched landscapes for Lower East Side streets, speakeasies, and other haunts of the twentieth-century American criminal. But he is simply shifting from one part of the popular culture spectrum to another. "My America", he says, "is that of a European attracted to a country

of dreams" – dreams embodied in hard-boiled fiction, Hollywood movies, and the legendary activities of figures like Al Capone and Lucky Luciano.

Leone sees the film, furthermore, as almost a romantic fantasy: "The gangster substance of my characters is only a pretext for a fairy-tale, a story about friendship".

Robert De Niro and James Woods play Noodles and Max –

from the first generation of immigrant Jews, who progress

from childhood street gangs to

organized Prohibition rackets,

to diamond robberies, black-

mail, betrayal, and enforced exile.

Leone pursued his fairy-tale so meticulously that he shot some scenes over 50 times and an even longer version exists (20 minutes) destined for television showings.

Geoff Brown

Once Upon a Time in America (18) opens on London Fri at the ABC Shaftesbury Avenue (033 8861) and the Electric Screen (223 3694).

Openings

studies in childhood torment, middle-aged repression and death, made over 10 years, and painlessly carved from the director's personal life. Intense, cathartic and eloquently photographed in black-and-white; with Terry O'Sullivan and Wilfrid Brimell.

THE BOSTONIANS (PG): Caron (499 3737/8).

Stylish but pretty Henry James adaptation from the Merchant-Ivory team, with newcomer Madeleine Potter as the young feminist obsessively wooed by Christopher Reeve; Vanessa Redgrave looks on approvingly.

MADE IN LONDON SEASON: Museum of London (0100 3699).

The eighth season exploring the surprising treasures of British cinema is now under way, with twice-weekly screenings at 7.10pm. On Tues, one of the best of Michael Powell's early films, *Reign of Love* (1934), a fascinating tale about shipbuilders and British endeavour; on Thurs, *The Last Days of Dolwyn* (1949), with Edith Evans at 7pm, lovely light, written and directed by Emlyn Williams.

THE COMPANY OF WOLVES (18): Odeon Leicester Square (030 111).

Or Little Red Riding Hood Meets the Werewolf. This extraordinary British film overloads every frame with Gothic magic and nightmare, but pursues its chosen path with admirable skill. Directed by Neil Jordan from an Angela Carter story, 13-year-old Sarah Patterson plays the young girl facing up to sexuality.

THIS IS SPINAL TAP (15): Electric Screen (229 3694).

Classic Oxford Street (036 0310).

Delicious parody of rock documentaries, charting the disastrous American tour of a veteran British band. Director Rob Reiner and his fellow actor-writers

hit their targets with wicked precision.

UNFAITHFULLY YOURS (15): Gate Oxford Street (037 3300).

Classic Oxford Street (036 0308).

Hermes remake of Preston Sturges's 1948 classic about a jealous conductor played with a nice sense of slystick by Dudley Moore. Nastassja Kinski founders as the wife accused of infidelity, but director Howard Zieff knows how to pull the film through.

PARIS, TEXAS (15): Lumière (036 0691).

Gate Notting Hill (221 0220).

Screen on the Hill (226 3566).

Few current films contain as much emotional resonance and visual beauty as Wim Wenders's intimate American epic about a man's search for his own identity and family.

BROADWAY DANNY ROSE (PG): Screen on the Green (022 3557).

Gate Bloomsbury (037 1177/8402).

Classic Haymarket (039 1527).

Classic Oxford Street (036 0310).

Odeon Kensington (032 6644).

Woody Allen stars as Danny Rose, a great Broadway manager of futilities, comically entangled with Mafia hit men and the zany girlfriend of his number one client.

ROMANCING THE STONE (PG): Odeon Marble Arch (022 8949).

Screen on the Hill (022 3566).

Classic Haymarket (039 1527).

Classic Oxford Street (036 0310).

Odeon Kensington (032 6644).

Woody Allen stars as Danny Rose, a great Broadway manager of futilities, comically entangled with Mafia hit men and the zany girlfriend of his number one client.

The information in this column was correct at the time of going to press. Late changes are often made and it is advisable to check, using the telephone numbers given.

The Week compiled by Peter Waymark; Theatre: Anthony Masters



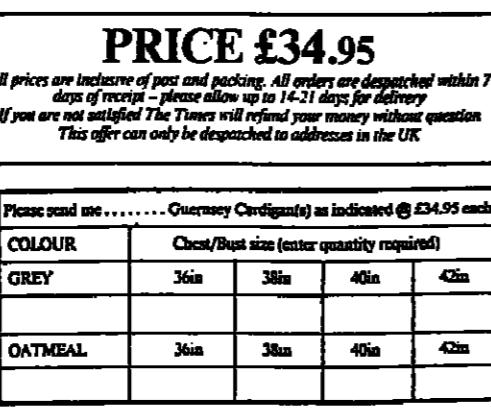
THE TIMES GUERNSEY CARDIGAN

SPECIALLY selected for Times readers, this versatile Guernsey cardigan is both hard wearing and attractive. Made in 100 per cent pure new wool, the cardigan incorporates those features of the "guernsey" design that makes it immediately identifiable – ribbed sleeve insets and two small slit openings in the hem. To add to the continuity of the design the turtle neck, patch pockets and cardigan all bear the same ribbed pattern, which adds subtle elegance to this distinctive garment.

THE strength and quality of the wool ensure that the wearer is warm whilst looking stylish. The cardigan is made in Guernsey for Times readers and comes in a choice of oatmeal or grey. Suitable for both men and women, the sizing is generous to allow room for garments to be worn under the cardigan.

Sizes: Small (36in), Medium (38in), Large (40in), Extra Large (42in).

Price: £34.95.



THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Reckitt crosses the globe for marriage of equals

The last CBI president, Sir Campbell Fraser, spent much of his term of office dismantling Dunlop, the multinational he led. His successor, Sir James Clemenson, having spent a lot of hard work and money putting another old-style multinational Reckitt & Colman, into good shape, is now bent on building it up. Yesterday he bid £4340m (£228m) for Nicholas Kiwi, the Australian group with an impressive spread of famous brands of household products and worldwide sales as Reckitt itself.

Some big move had been expected. The £106m 1-for-5 rights issue two weeks ago signalled a significant acquisition, but many expected Sir James to go for a US company. In the event the target looks a good one.

Nicholas Kiwi, owns brand names such as Aspro, Rennies and Radox. Last year a fifth of its turnover came from the US, a fifth from Europe, a fifth from the United Kingdom and another fifth from Australia and New Zealand. There is strong overlap with Reckitt in some product areas, particularly shoe polish and analgesics, which could possibly interest the Monopolies Commission. Reckitt makes Cherry Blossom polish and Disprin and Codis. Nicholas makes Kiwi polish and Aspro.

Reckitt is obviously tempted by the strong brand names. It wants to strengthen its operations, particularly in the US and Europe, and it is at pains to point out the several areas of non-overlap. Reckitt is not in shoe care in the US and Nicholas Kiwi also has the run of the analgesics market in France. From the point of view of both reducing competition in areas of overlap and expanding elsewhere the proposed acquisition has merit.

But Reckitt is a long way from landing its catch.

According to Reckitt, Nicholas called it in to help fight off an unwanted bid from the Australian brewery, Castlemaine Tooheys, in July. Castlemaine's AS4 (£2.68) a share bid expires on October 3 and shows little sign of succeeding. But Reckitt's AS4.60 (£3.09) offer is not the only one about and has not secured the recommendation of the Nicholas board, which seems resigned by its actions to being taken over by someone.

The Nicholas board put out a statement reiterating Reckitt's bid saying there was another overseas group in the running, which was offering at least as much as Reckitt. The indications are that Reckitt will have to up its bid to succeed. Reckitt would probably not be adverse to this, as its present bid values Nicholas Kiwi at a moderate 13 times earnings. Its offer has the signs of being a sighting shot, which should force the other company – rumoured to be American – out of the woodwork.

Reckitt has an advantage over other potential overseas bidders. It is already well established in Australia, where it has a 70 per cent owned subsidiary. It proposes, via the acquisition, to reduce its equity to 49 per cent of the combined Australian parts of both businesses.

Nicholas Kiwi shareholders will be offered the opportunity to accept an alternative offer of cash and shares in Reckitt & Colman Australia.

Given the undemanding rating for a quality company there could be a much more action to come. Reckitt's offer document will not come out until November, because of the intricacies of the Australian system, so the affair promises to be a prolonged one.

Bank paves way for Telecom sale

The gilts market ended the week in a tired state after its resilient performance earlier. Long-dated stocks were up to 1½ lower yesterday with the easier trend in the US

NEWS IN BRIEF

ICI raises bond issue to £100m

ICI's Eurosterling convertible bond issue has been increased from £75m to £100m because of heavy demand both from the UK and overseas. The issue, lead-managed by J. Henry Schroder Waggs, is the largest Eurosterling convertible ever and the first by a UK corporate borrower.

The coupon is only 8.5 per cent above ICI's average share price over a four-day period.

But the 15-year bonds give holders the option of redemption at 112 per cent after five years. The redemption option limits the risk for investors if ICI's shares do not perform well enough to make conversion attractive.

JARDINE MATHESON, Hongkong's oldest trading house until it transferred its legal domicile to Bermuda earlier this year, has reported a drop in earnings for the half-year to June 30 to HK\$56m (£5m) down from HK\$101m. Turnover also fell to HK\$3.826m from HK\$5.260m. The interim dividend of 10 cents is maintained.

Tempus, page 22.

OIL OUTPUT from the North Sea fell sharply in August to its lowest level for a year, according to the Royal Bank of Scotland and Radio Scotland oil index.

Nimslo loss cut by \$9m

By Our City Staff

Shares of Nimslo, the 3-D camera company, yesterday rose 1p to 13p on the news that it had made a loss of \$3m (£2.4m) in the first half of this year, compared with \$11.7m at the same time last year.

The shares hit a peak of 217p in 1981, before a single camera had been sold. They recently touched 9p.

Mr James Davison, who took over as chairman from Mr Jerry Nims this month, said: "Sales of the present Nimslo amateur products continue at a steady

pace for 1983."

Mr Davison expects sales for the full year to be more than those for 1983.

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BP gives go-ahead for \$2bn Sohio drilling expansion

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

British Petroleum has approved an expansion programme for its United States subsidiary, Sohio, which will involve the development of new oil wells in Alaska and extension of its retail chain in the south-eastern United States.

Sohio, which is 55 per cent owned by BP, is to spend \$2,000m in Alaska and an undisclosed amount in buying the former Gulf retail and wholesale network in North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida. It is also buying the former Gulf 300,000 barrel-a-day refinery in Louisiana.

The Gulf assets were acquired by Chevron as part of its \$13.300m merger with Gulf in March and ordered to be sold by the United States Federal Trade Commission.

The price Sohio will pay for

the refinery and an additional 4,000 retail sites – 800 of them company-operated, the rest run by private operators – cannot be disclosed until the acquisition is approved by the Federal Trade Commission. However, industry analysts estimate that the price will be just under \$1,000m, a bargain, one analyst said yesterday, when it is considered that the deal will start earning revenue for Sohio from the moment of completion.

In Alaska Sohio is to spend \$2,000m on three projects which are likely to produce more than a billion barrels of oil with Sohio's share running at around 350 million barrels after royalty payment to the United States and Alaskan authorities.

Sohio's board, whose chairman is Mr Alton Whitehouse, approved the investment at a

total reserves of more than a billion barrels of oil with 350 million considered recoverable.

The other main oil project is the development of the Lishburn Reservoir in Prudhoe Bay, where Sohio has a 20 per cent stake. Production of 100,000 barrels a day from the field is expected to start late in 1986.

The third Alaskan project which has been approved involves Sohio taking part in a scheme to enhance oil recovery from 10 per cent of the existing oil wells in the Prudhoe Bay complex.

BP also announced yesterday that its first well drilled in the south Yellow Sea had been abandoned after finding oil, but in non-commercial quantities.

And in Australia, BP's mining subsidiary, Seitrust, has announced a slowing-down of its nickel project at the Agnew Mine



Alton Whitehouse: bargains in former Gulf assets

in Dallas yesterday.

The Endicott Reservoir under the Beaufort Sea will be developed to produce around 100,000 barrels of oil a day from late 1988. Sohio has a 36.8 per cent stake in the field, which

BSC deal cleared

Mr Robert Maxwell has failed in his attempt to have the takeover of British Steel's RGC North Sea construction yard by the Trafalgar House group referred to the Monopolies Commission. The deal was approved yesterday. Mr Maxwell made a late offer of £16m for RGC through Pergamon Press, but Trafalgar's £15m bid was accepted by British Steel in August and the deal is due to be implemented on Monday.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index	1140.3 down 3.8
(high)	1145.0; low: 1139.3
FT Index	654.4 down 3.6
FT GIfts	80.80 down 0.03
FT All Share	935.86 down 0.62
Dangerous Goods	20.10 down 0.02
USM Leaders	102.52 down 0.25
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest)	1209.97 down 6.85
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index	10,649.25 down 5.3
Hongkong Hang Seng Index	1,002.50 down 12.48

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE	
Sterling	76.6 down 0.1 (range 76.7-76.8)
DM 2350 down 1.15 cents	
DM 3.7925 up 0.0205	
F/F 11.6200 up 0.07	
Yen 304.49 down 0.51	
Dollar	
Index 141.9 up 1.0	
DM 3.0665 up 0.0460	
NEW YORK LATEST	
Sterling \$1.2337	
Dollar DM 3.0705	
ECU £0.592711	
SDR £0.802639	

INTEREST RATES

Dominican rates:	
Bank base rates 10½	
Finance houses base rate 11	
Discount market loans week fixed 10½	
3 month interbank 10½-10¾	
Euro-currency rates:	
3 month dollar 11½-11¾	
3 month DM 5½-5¾	
3 month Fr F111½-11½	
US rates:	
Fed funds 11½	
Treasury long bond 10½-10¾	
EGGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period August 8 to September 4, 1984, inclusive: 10.86 per cent.	
GOLD	
London fixed (per ounce):	
gold \$344.15 pm \$343.75	
gold \$345.50 pm \$344.2277-277.50	
New Zealand (pm coin):	
\$333.50-\$335.25-\$285-\$265	
Scandinavia (pmw):	
\$31-\$22 (\$25-\$25-\$26)	
Excludes VAT	

Dollar gains as deficit narrows

By David Smith and Bailey Morris

0.1 at 76.6. The vote for strike action by the pit deputies was expected and did not have an adverse effect on sterling.

The index rose by 0.5 per cent last month after a revised 1.8 per cent decline in July and a 1.1 per cent fall in June, according to the Commerce Department. Analysis had expected the August figure to rise to the -0.1 per cent to +0.1 per cent range.

The US trade deficit was \$8.86 billion in August, compared with the record \$14.06 billion in July. Even so, the cumulative trade deficit in 1984, \$83.68 billion was more than twice the \$40.82 billion recorded in the first eight months of 1983, and exceeded the \$69.39 billion deficit for the whole of 1983.

Sterling closed 1.15 down against the dollar at \$1.2350. The sterling index was down

0.1 at 76.6. The vote for strike action by the pit deputies was expected and did not have an adverse effect on sterling.

Three US banks cut prime rates to 12.75 per cent, producing virtual uniformity at this rate. The Fed funds rate hardened to more than 11 per cent, however, with analysts waiting for next Tuesday's meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee and next Friday's US unemployment figures before deciding whether there is room for further prime rate cuts before the election.

The dollar gained nearly five pence against the Deutsche mark, closing in London at DM 3.0665.

The US leading indicators

rose 0.5 per cent in August, after two straight monthly declines, in a development which was greeted with relief

before the November election.

It is generally agreed that three consecutive declines in the index, the broadest barometer of future US economic performance, signal an impending disappointing.

"All that's new is their profit forecast for the current year,

and they say that will be of the order of £1.8m, whatever that means. I am sure they have stretched to the limit to reach that figure," Mr Ray Douse of Hill Samuel said.

But Mr William Randall, Chubb's chairman, insisted that the forecast was "well-founded". He explained: "We are working from a much more effective cost base." An £18m profit would represent an increase of 25.4 per cent over the figure for the year to March 1984.

Mr Randall added that the sales trend was pointing towards an increase of 20 per cent.

Chubb shares closed at 268p

up 1 on the day but ominously

7p below the value of Racal's offer, which closes on Wednesday.

The agreement would be a useful source of income for the Stock Exchange.

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Tempus, page 22

Crystale, the electronics company which bought Royal Worcester last November from £23m in order to acquire its electronics subsidiary, Welwyn selected LRC from 30 candidates.

LRC is financing the acquisition by a one-for-four rights issue of 87p a share, raising £20.8m net of expenses.

Mr John Leworthy, chairman of Crystale, said price was the main – but not the only – consideration in selling Royal Worcester. The fact that LRC was a British company, when half the bidders were from overseas, that it was good at marketing and carried weight in the US, where Worcester has not sold as well as other British china companies, were all considerations.

Mr Alan Woltz, chief executive of LRC, said the company's proven skills in marketing consumer branded products were as applicable to fine china as to the gloves, electrical plugs and sockets, paintbrushes and rollers it sells. He stressed LRC's expertise in consumer marketing in

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Lump sum amount available for investment _____
Amount available for regular savings £ _____ per year/month

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Attempted share sale hits Hogg Robinson

By Derek Pain and Richard Thomson

Shares of Hogg Robinson, one planning financial expansion by continuing bid speculation, fell 7p to 218p yesterday as one of the most likely suitors attempted unsuccessfully to sell its subsidiary.

Mills and Allen International, the money broking to advertising group, sent Rowe and Pitman, the broker, into the market to sell its 2.8 million shares at 220p a share against the then prevailing price of 235p. But nobody was tempted.

Mr Clive Hollick, MAI's managing director said: "We

have two other leading shareholders, the Kuwait Investment Office and Aitken Hume. The three account for 25 per cent of Hogg's capital.

It is thought that Hogg has had takeover approaches from American Express. But AMEX is believed to have recently lost interest.

MAI, with figures due on Monday, has, with other money brokers, enjoyed share strength on the decision to allow clearing banks to buy interests up to 10 per cent in money broking companies. The company's shares rose 7p to 335p.

Shares enjoyed an active close to the account. Trading was more lively than on many recent days but both the FTSE index and the FT 30 index finished lower.

Despite "Footsie's" pause for breath, falling 3.8 points to 1,403, the market remained firm.

Government stocks closed down, wary of the £750m "taps" issued late in the afternoon.

Banks were again in splendid form, with the more relaxed atmosphere over Argentina's debts prompting further gains.

Grand Metropolitan lost 2p to 286p. Pannier Gordon, the broker, has reduced its current year profit forecast from £335m to £327m.

Kennedy Brooks was unchanged at 258. The group confirmed *The Times* disclosure of its £6m restaurant expansion. It is placing through its broker, Hitchens Harrison, shares at 240p and issuing shares to one of its vendors.

The company, owned by Mario and Franco and Wheeler's chains, has been the subject of takeover speculation recently. The shares being issued, representing 20 per cent of the enlarged capital, appear to be going into firm hands.

Hogg, with its insurance broking activities and its spread of travel shops is clearly an attractive proposition for any-

disclosed year's profits of £561,000 better than at one time seemed likely. The company has been hit by losses at its Robert Porter beer bottling subsidiary.

Shares of Redland, the building materials supplier, rose 5p to 274p on news that the company was modernising its processing and crushing plant at its Beckman Quarry at San Antonio in Texas. It is the largest lime quarry in the US with reserves of more than 500,000 tons.

Last year the quarry contrib-

uted Wood Mackenzie, the broker, is keen on BAT Industries. After an Edinburgh presentation yesterday, Mr Peter Large, analyst, said: "The group strategy offers good medium-term growth and current trading is most satisfactory. The rating does not reflect the clear strategic thrust the shares are a buy." BAT eased 3p to 269p yesterday. Earlier this year the shares were 175p.

Government stocks closed down 10m to Redland's pre-tax profits, 50 per cent up on the profits it had produced the year before.

On Thursday equity turnover was valued at £34.614m. Deals were 18,157. Gilt transactions were 2,999. Total number of UK and Irish shares traded was 202.6 million.

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Alpharmic 5p Ord (180)
Applied Technologies 5p Ord (180)
Babcock & Wilcox 5p Ord (155)
Blue Arrow 25p Ord (75)
Brussels Security 10p Ord (62.5)
Caterpillar 10p Ord (1,000)
Beta Radio 10p Ord (25)
Cleantech 5p Ord (30)
Compa Serv 5p Ord (15)
Computer Services 5p Ord (15)
DDT Group 5p Ord (150)
Entertainment Prod 5p Ord (50)
Extract Wool 5p Ord (100)
Forgedcast 5p Ord (75)
Globe-Rubber 5p Ord (100)
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**COMPANY NEWS
IN BRIEF**

• BEAUFORD GROUP: Interim dividend 1.5p (1.4p). (Figures £'000). Turnover 3829 (3257) for half year to June 30. Operating profit 279 (301). Pre-tax profit 248 (224) after interest payable 31 (22) and exceptional debit nil (55) being redundancy costs. Tax 108 (100), leaving 140 (124). Earnings per share 4.3p (3.8p).

• NEWARTHILL: Six months to June 30. Current cost figures. (Figures in £'000). Turnover 12,000 (11,255). Pre-tax profit 10,407 (10,316) including the exempt and related companies 297 (289). Tax 5,687 (5,420). Extraordinary credit 1,383 (1,803). Earnings per share 1.5p (1.3p).

• F AND C PACIFIC INVESTMENT TRUST: Half year to July 31. Interim 1.5p. (Figures in £'000). Franked investment income 1,529. Unfranked investment income 703. Other income 504, making total revenue 2,736. Administrative expenses 266. Interim payable 231. Pre-tax revenue 2,239. Tax 796.

• SOLICITORS' LAW STATIONERY SOCIETY: Figures in £'000. Turnover 10,761 (10,170) for six months to June 30. Group trading profit before extraordinary items 2,230. Extraordinary debit 75 (nil) arising from redundancy, and costs associated with surplus accommodation. Profit after extraordinary items 27 (230).

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar firmed sharply yesterday in response to a larger-than-expected rise in the index of US leading economic indicators.

Sterling fell with other European currencies, ending 1.15

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	Market rates	Market rates	Close	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months
New York	81.2200-81.2300	80.9700-81.2200	81.0400-81.2200	81.180-81.2200	81.180-81.2200	81.180-81.2200	81.180-81.2200
London	81.1620-81.2000	81.1620-81.2000	81.1620-81.2000	81.1620-81.2000	81.1620-81.2000	81.1620-81.2000	81.1620-81.2000
Brisbane	78.95-79.00	78.95-79.00	78.95-79.00	78.95-79.00	78.95-79.00	78.95-79.00	78.95-79.00
Frankfurt	1.7570-1.7575	1.7570-1.7575	1.7570-1.7575	1.7570-1.7575	1.7570-1.7575	1.7570-1.7575	1.7570-1.7575
Lisbon	1.9420-1.9425	1.9420-1.9425	1.9420-1.9425	1.9420-1.9425	1.9420-1.9425	1.9420-1.9425	1.9420-1.9425
Milan	1.2450-1.2455	1.2450-1.2455	1.2450-1.2455	1.2450-1.2455	1.2450-1.2455	1.2450-1.2455	1.2450-1.2455
Rome	1.2450-1.2455	1.2450-1.2455	1.2450-1.2455	1.2450-1.2455	1.2450-1.2455	1.2450-1.2455	1.2450-1.2455
Stockholm	1.1570-1.1575	1.1570-1.1575	1.1570-1.1575	1.1570-1.1575	1.1570-1.1575	1.1570-1.1575	1.1570-1.1575
Tokyo	1.0070-1.0075	1.0070-1.0075	1.0070-1.0075	1.0070-1.0075	1.0070-1.0075	1.0070-1.0075	1.0070-1.0075
Vienna	1.2165-1.2230	1.2165-1.2230	1.2165-1.2230	1.2165-1.2230	1.2165-1.2230	1.2165-1.2230	1.2165-1.2230

Sterling Index compared with 1979 was down 0.1 at 79.8 (day's range 76.7-78.4).

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

	Market rates	Market rates	Close	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months
Ireland	1.0100-1.0180	1.0100-1.0180	1.0100-1.0180	1.0100-1.0180	1.0100-1.0180	1.0100-1.0180	1.0100-1.0180
Singapore	2.1620-2.1640	2.1620-2.1640	2.1620-2.1640	2.1620-2.1640	2.1620-2.1640	2.1620-2.1640	2.1620-2.1640
Australia	0.8820-0.8830	0.8820-0.8830	0.8820-0.8830	0.8820-0.8830	0.8820-0.8830	0.8820-0.8830	0.8820-0.8830
Canada	1.3180-1.3185	1.3180-1.3185	1.3180-1.3185	1.3180-1.3185	1.3180-1.3185	1.3180-1.3185	1.3180-1.3185
Sweden	7.57-7.58	7.57-7.58	7.57-7.58	7.57-7.58	7.57-7.58	7.57-7.58	7.57-7.58
Denmark	11.02-11.07	11.02-11.07	11.02-11.07	11.02-11.07	11.02-11.07	11.02-11.07	11.02-11.07
West Germany	3.0560-3.0565	3.0560-3.0565	3.0560-3.0565	3.0560-3.0565	3.0560-3.0565	3.0560-3.0565	3.0560-3.0565
Netherlands	3.3420-3.3425	3.3420-3.3425	3.3420-3.3425	3.3420-3.3425	3.3420-3.3425	3.3420-3.3425	3.3420-3.3425
France	9.4000-9.4300	9.4000-9.4300	9.4000-9.4300	9.4000-9.4300	9.4000-9.4300	9.4000-9.4300	9.4000-9.4300
Italy	1.897-1.907	1.897-1.907	1.897-1.907	1.897-1.907	1.897-1.907	1.897-1.907	1.897-1.907
Spain (Bankers)	7.8080-7.8100	7.8080-7.8100	7.8080-7.8100	7.8080-7.8100	7.8080-7.8100	7.8080-7.8100	7.8080-7.8100
Portugal	1.16-1.17	1.16-1.17	1.16-1.17	1.16-1.17	1.16-1.17	1.16-1.17	1.16-1.17
Spain (Audit)	170.40-170.50	170.40-170.50	170.40-170.50	170.40-170.50	170.40-170.50	170.40-170.50	170.40-170.50

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank Hove and Exeter.

OTHER RATES

	(%) calls	11-10c	seven days	11-10c	11-6m	11-6m	11-12m
Australia	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Canada	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Denmark	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
France	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Germany	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Iceland	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Ireland	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Italy	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Japan	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Malta	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Norway	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Portugal	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Spain	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Sweden	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Switzerland	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
United Kingdom	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
United States	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00

Overnight open 10.00-10.10c. Case 9.

1 week 10.10-10.20c. 6 months 10.10-10.20c.

12 months 10.10-10.20c.

First Class Finance Standard 10.10-10.20c.

Second Class Standard 10.10-10.20c.

Third Class Standard 10.10-10.20c.

Fourth Class Standard 10.10-10.20c.

Five Class Standard 10.10-10.20c.

Overnight open 10.00-10.10c. Case 9.

1 week 10.10-10.20c. 6 months 10.10-10.20c.

12 months 10.10-10.20c.

First Class Finance Standard 10.10-10.20c.

Second Class Standard 10.10-10.20c.

Third Class Standard 10.10-10.20c.

Fourth Class Standard 10.10-10.20c.

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12 months 10.10-10.20c.

First Class Finance Standard 10.10-10.20c.

Second Class Standard 10.10-10.20c.

Third Class Standard 10.10-10.20c.

Fourth Class Standard 10.

FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

UNIT TRUSTS

Specialist funds from Edinburgh

The Edinburgh fund management group Baillie Gifford is launching a range of five unit trusts next weekend to mirror the specialist areas covered by its investment trusts.

The BG Japan Trust, for example, will be managed by the same team of analysts and fund managers that looks after the Baillie Gifford Japan Investment Trust which is at the top of the one-year performance tables, showing 48.2 per cent growth over the last year.

The other unit trusts will specialize in America, technology, energy and income growth, and will similarly be managed by existing teams.

Baillie Gifford's investment committee chairman Mr Douglas McDougall said: "There has been a change in the investment trust world. Shares are now held by institutions. This gives the public a chance to invest, even on quite a small scale".

The minimum investment is £500. The managers of the four specialist funds will aim for capital growth, keeping yields down to 0.5 per cent for the Japanese and technology trusts, 2 per cent for the American trust, and 2.2 per cent for energy. The income growth trust will aim for a return of 7 per cent.

Vivien Goldsmith

Gold price forecast

Mr Peter McCardland of Schroder Asia Securities is predicting a gold trading range of \$380 to \$370 for the remainder of this year, with a low point of between \$350 to \$340 for 1985.

Writing in the latest issue of the *Krugerrand Bulletin* he says: "Over the next 12 months we believe that net portfolio demand will continue to be the main determinant of the trend in the gold price and this factor will itself be primarily influenced by US economic policy."

Hedging his bets somewhat, he says that if there is a modest decline in the dollar, this could benefit gold.

Income option

The City of London Building Society is introducing a monthly income option on its Capital City Shares. It is also increasing the rate from 9.5 per cent basic rate tax paid, to 9.85 per cent.

The society is also allowing investors to compound the monthly income rather than paying it out which pushes up the return from 9.85 per cent to 10.31 per cent.

The investment is £2,000 and three month's notice of withdrawal required. Details can be had from The City of London Building Society, 34 London Wall, London EC2Y 5JD.

The wine auction season has opened with an upward price trend immediately evident and renewed competition between the auction rooms.

Christie's opening sale on September 20 was described by Mr Michael Broadbent, Master of Wine and head of its wine department, as a spectacular success. The combination of a strong US dollar and the shortage of top quality wines available on the market pushed prices so that £3,000 per dozen bottles was exceeded twice.

Mature Champagne, too, was in demand, with Dom Pérignon 1966 at £500 per eight bottles, Bollinger RD 1966 at £420-£440 per case and Louis Roederer Cristal 1949 at £700.

The bidding was noticeably strong for Burgundies and Champagne. White Burgundy was a particular feature, with for example, Montrachet 1969 securing £2,300, Corton-Chambertin Grancey 1978 £500 and Puligny-Montrachet Pucelle 1978 £360, all per dozen bottles.

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Causeway's new fund

Business Expansion Funds continue to proliferate and the latest is being managed by Causeway Capital Limited. It intends to invest for maximum capital growth in five to 10 companies in sums of £100,000 to £450,000 for 1985.

As with all BES funds, those who put money into it will be entitled to tax relief at their highest rate paid on investments totalling no more than £40,000 in the current tax year.

The fund is being formed in conjunction with Thronton Baker, the chartered accountants, Schroder Wagstaff, the merchant bank, De Zoete and Bevan, the stockbroker and J. F. Chown and Company, an international tax adviser. The minimum investment is £2,000.

Further details from Causeway Capital Limited, 21, Cavendish Place, London, W1M 9DL. Tel: 01-631 3073.

New Anglia bond

Building Societies like the Anglia have resuscitated term shares in the new guise of High Income Bonds.

Anglia is offering a guaranteed 2.05 per cent over the ordinary share account rate, which works out at 9.8 per cent of basic rate tax on its Three Year High Income Bond.

The investment is £2,000 and three month's notice of withdrawal required. Details can be had from The City of London Building Society, 34 London Wall, London EC2Y 5JD.

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Mature Champagne, too, was in demand, with Dom Pérignon 1966 at £500 per eight bottles, Bollinger RD 1966 at £420-£440 per case and Louis Roederer Cristal 1949 at £700.

Investors should, however, be aware that this is in no way comparable with what is usually understood to be an income bond. The conventional version is issued by a life assurance company and pays a guaranteed fixed rate of interest during the investment term.

The building society version, Anglia's included - only guarantees the differential over the ordinary share rate which, of course, fluctuates in line with market interest rates.

The minimum investment in the Anglia bond is £500. Withdrawals of £250 a time are allowed - but there is a three month's loss of interest on the amount withdrawn.

Details can be obtained from Anglia branches.

Offshore investment

Premium Life Assurance is setting up its own offshore company in Guernsey, and calling it Premium Life International. The company aims to cater for the investment needs of expatriates and will help those who go abroad to work but return home while their investments are still running.

The new company is offering two schemes initially: a single premium bond and a regular savings plan which can run for five or ten years.

Those are linked to 10 unit trusts managed by GT Management, which

also has offices in Guernsey, and four of Premium Life's own funds. To make life easier for expatriates, units can be bought in sterling or US dollars.

Since offshore funds roll up tax free until they are redeemed, people taking out these policies will derive full benefit from the investment performance. Premium Life estimates a 2 per cent

increase a buyer's premium of 10 per cent towards the end of the last season. Christie's reiterates that it will not follow.

Sotheby's has launched a free delivery service for wine bought at auction to any British mainland address. In addition, the wine will be insured when in transit, at Sotheby's expense. To the non-London buyer, that will make a saving of around £10 a purchase.

Bordeaux is the theme for Christie's on October 4 and 5, and Vintage Port for Sotheby's on October 10.

Conal Gregory

Chartered Accountants, 398 Silbury Boulevard, Witan Gate East, Central Milton Keynes, MK9 2HL.

F & C Jersey venture

With currencies going up and down like yo-yos, interest in the new Foreign & Colonial Reserve Asset Fund is likely to be high.

This fund is based in Jersey and offers those with \$10,000 (or the equivalent) the opportunity to invest in five types of securities. These are short-term US dollar assets, short-term multicurrency bonds and sterling assets. A separate portfolio will be maintained for each class of share.

The US dollar bonds should prove to be a popular choice - if US interest rates come down, investors should see some worthwhile capital appreciation. If American rates remain high, then investors derive the benefit from the investment return and the dollar's holding.

Non-resident arrangements are available through William E. Gurnett in Jersey. F & C is helping to obtain distributor status for the fund, which will mean that any capital gains made will not be treated as income. Details from: Foreign & Colonial, 1 Laurence Postney Hill, London, EC4R 0BA.

NATIONAL SAVINGS

To buy or not to buy the new 29th issue

A rethink on investments is necessary now that National Savings has announced the terms of the 29th Issue National Savings Certificates.

On sale at post offices from Monday October 15 the 29th issue will pay 8 per cent tax free 1 per cent less than the highly successful 28th issue which was withdrawn two and a half weeks ago.

Some £940m poured into 28th issue during the four weeks it was on sale, knocking the building societies for six and slashing their net receipts during August to £133m compared with £608m in July.

Higher rate taxpayers should definitely buy the 29th issue and put the maximum into Yearly Plan, the regular saving scheme which turns into a saving certificate after one year. This continues to pay 9.06 per cent tax free.

Earlier issues of National Savings certificates which are

Returns from fixed-interest investments					
	Tax rates				
	Non-Taxpayer	30%	40%	50%	60%
Bank 7-day deposit account	7.25	5.07	4.35	3.62	2.9
Building society ordinary account	7.75	7.75	6.64	5.53	4.42
Building society extra-int account	8.25	9.25	7.92	6.6	5.28
NSB investment account	12.0	8.4	7.2	6.0	4.8
Money funds	10.5	7.35	6.3	5.25	4.2
29th issue					
Net Sav.	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Net Sav. income/deposit bond	12.75	8.92	7.65	6.37	5.1
Income bonds	9.3	9.3	7.92	6.6	5.28
Net Sav. yearly plan	9.06	9.06	9.06	9.06	9.06

*From Oct 15

Self-employed?

How the tax man could help you retire on £42,000 a year.

If you are self-employed, you can obtain up to 60% tax relief on your premiums through an Equitable Life Pension Plan.

There's no better way of planning for your retirement. As an example, a man aged 34 on 60% tax could retire at 65 with £100,000 tax free and £42,164 gross every year for life.* And it will only have cost him £12,400 net, assuming his tax relief remains at 60%.

Of course, the past cannot guarantee the future, but in an independent survey of with profit pension plans, we were the best performers in no less than 7 out of 12 tables.**

One reason is because we cut out commission to middlemen. So all you have to do is cut out the coupon, or telephone 01-606 6611 for further details.

*Pension assumes a premium each year of £1,000, current immediate annuity rates apply at the time, and that our current bonus rates, including terminal bonus, are maintained throughout. Future bonuses depend on future profits and cannot be guaranteed.

**October 1983 Pensions magazine summary table of its survey of pensions (adjusted by the magazine for frequency of payment and varying over the last 6 years from 10 and 20 year regular premiums with profit policies).

To: The Equitable Life, FREEPOST, 4 Coleman Street, London EC2B 3JT. I'd welcome further details on your Self-Employed Pension Plans, with:

Annual/Variable premiums; Monthly Premiums; Unit-linked based alternatives.

Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss) _____ BPLA

Address _____

Postcode _____

Date of Birth _____

Tel (Home) _____ Tel (Office) _____

Fax (if applicable) _____

Equitable Life, 4 Coleman Street, London EC2B 3JT. Tel: 01-606 6611. Fax: 01-606 6612. Telex: 820000. E-mail: equitable@btconnect.com. Web: www.equitable-life.com.

For further information, contact your financial advisor or visit us at:

Abbey National Building Society, Abbey House, Baker Street, London NW1 6XL.

Abbey National Building Society, Abbey House, Baker Street, London NW1 6XL.

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FAMILY MONEY

SCRIOPHILY

Sale date for collectors of note

If you would rather have a five shilling note than a £5 note then you would be interested in the sale which is due to take place at Phillips' London auction house on Friday.

The auction of notaphily and scriophily - banknotes, bonds and share certificates is timed to coincide with the 14th annual International Banknote Society-European Congress which is being held in London. Collectors will find such rarities as a 1941 five shilling note, lightly restored which is expected to fetch from £600 to £700. These notes, along with 26 notes were printed during World War II but never issued.

The sale also includes an array of Bank of England gaffes like the 1975/80 £10 note with most of Florence Nightingale missing (about £45 to £50) and another 1975/80 £10 note with the lady intact but her hospital missing (about £50 to £60).

Banknote collectors have not had such a nasty shock as others like philatelists who have seen stamp prices plummet. "There was not such an artificial high in banknotes so there was not such a 'bump down'", said Phillips' paper money expert, Mr Michael O'Grady.

Enthusiasts often specialize in a narrow field such as French Revolution money, American Confederate money, African banknotes, military money or British provincial banknotes.



Money for sale: one of the many notes up for auction.

The golden age of provincial banks was between 1797 and 1825 but in the following years, at least 300 banks failed. When a bank collapsed people held onto their notes so there are quite a number still around.

There are notes in the sale from 29 different provincial banks ranging from Bristol City Bank (18 uninsured £1 - £30 to £35) and Halifax Bank (£5 proof on card, part printed and part original artwork £150 to £200) to York Union Bank (18 £20 notes perforated Specimen - £70 to £100).

The World War II money is more highly prized than the First World War, perhaps because people like to collect mementoes of an era they lived through.

There are "prisoner of war camp notes" such as one lot in the sale which is 44 one Reichsmark notes from Ravensbruck POW which are expected to fetch £80 or £90. And internment camp money such as Australian 1941 Hay Internment Camp £d, 1/- and 2/- in the sale are expected to fetch £300 to £400.

Paper money is also used as a weapon in wartime. Governments try to unsettle the enemy currency by flooding the country with forged notes and dropping them from aeroplanes re-

production notes carrying propaganda messages. A crude forgery of an American \$1 bill which was distributed by Germany in France during World War II folds out to reveal heavily anti-Semitic propaganda which claims America was using the power of the dollar to pay for this "Jewish War". This bill is expected to fetch about £40.

The earliest banknotes are Chinese. A Ming dynasty (1368-99) note in excellent condition is included in the Phillips' sale and is estimated to fetch from £250 to £300. This seems very cheap for anything that old.

Relatively modern African money is becoming popular because political instability in the Continent means that issues are also often beautifully engraved.

Banknote collecting has not yet become a children's hobby - it is easier to persuade adults to give them their old stamps than their old banknotes.

There are, however, some cheap notes which could form the basis of a child's collection. For instance, there is a bundle of 84 Nepalese 2 Rupee notes which were issued in 1981. These notes are expected to raise from £35 to £40 in the sale - less than 50p each.

The notes were withdrawn after one day because the King thought his portrait made him look as if he was dribbling.

Vivien Goldsmith

INVESTMENT

Time runs short for tax relief on building

For anyone wanting to take advantage of the generous tax relief available under the Industrial Buildings Allowance, time is running short since this concession is due to be phased out next April.

An attractive scheme not yet entirely sold is the Melbourne Centre at Bagley's Lane in Fulham, London, developed by Melbourne Court Estates and marketed by estate agents Farrar Stead & Glyn and John D. Wood.

Merchant bankers Lazardus, has financed the development which will offer 30 units of which the first phase of 14 are already two thirds sold.

Demand for small, well-built studio and light industrial units is strong", says Mr Julian Pycraft, of Farrar Stead & Glyn.

For higher rate taxpayers, the Inland Revenue actually pays

for substantial proportion of the cost of the scheme. But you do have to take a long term view.

The IBA tax relief will be clawed back if you sell your investment within 23 years.

The full 100 per cent tax relief is available only on premises of 1,250 square feet and less.

A new fund from Property Enterprise Managers gives investors with relatively small sums of money the opportunity to take advantage of the IBA tax-relief.

Property Enterprise Managers will invest in qualifying property in the form of industrial estates, which will be leased to local authorities which guarantee a minimum take-back.

Demand for small, well-built studio and light industrial units is strong", says Mr Julian Pycraft, of Farrar Stead & Glyn.

For higher rate taxpayers, the Inland Revenue actually pays

for the "net" cost of this unit is £97,500 - (£78,023 x 50%)

For a 50% rate taxpayer the "net" cost of this unit is £97,500 - (£78,023 x 50%)

For a 80% rate tax payer the "net" cost of this unit is £97,500 - (£78,023 x 60%)

First year allowance that can be claimed:

Purchase price	£29,500
Less land cost	£19,477
	£78,023

income Yield 12.5%

income	£7,312
Yield	12.5%

income Yield 14.43%

income	£25,686
Yield	17.312

income Yield 14.43%

bankrupt and the attendant aggravation in finding a replacement and the costs of reletting.

The plan is being run in conjunction with London and Edinburgh Trust which will

select the properties. The initial fee, though normally paid by developers, is high at 7.5 per cent, with a 1 per cent trustee fee. There is also an annual fee of 0.65 per cent.

Midland Bank scored no

CARD COMPANIES

Horror stories and credit where due

The saga of my lost American Express card in last week's Family Money produced a flood of correspondence from readers with shock-horror tales of their own experiences - and a few compliments for some of the card companies.

Amerex's competitors will be nausaeated to know that Amex is the only company to come out smelling of roses - no one (except a journalist in this office) complained of a bad experience in getting an Amex card replaced.

"I cordially confirm the excellent service by American Express," wrote Mr George Bird, who lost his Amex card on the cross-Channel ferry. Reporting its loss to the local Amerex office on his arrival in Salzburg, he was told he could have a replacement card issued there.

He chose to have it sent to his home address and "within two days of my return to London the new card had arrived - the whole service could hardly have been better."

One reader gave a warning of the unlimited liability for fraudulent use of a Harrods store account card - which a relative discovered, belatedly, to his cost. "If the card is lost or stolen, the holder must give written notice to Harrods. On receipt of such notice, the holder's liability will cease," say the conditions of use. But until the notice is in writing, is received by Harrods, the account holder is liable. The thief ran up a bill of £700 at the store before the woman in question realized she had lost the card and notified Harrods.

The store eventually settled for £100 instead of the £700 originally asked for, "but since then she (the relative) is using an Access card in that particular establishment", said our reader.

Paris seems to be a favourite spot for losing credit cards. A reader from Devon lost a Barclaycard on the Metro there, it was very promptly replaced within three days.

But there were considerable problems in getting Barclaycard to agree to remove charges for fraudulent use of the card from the statement - something several readers complained of.

"Three of the items were my own purchases but the others were bought on my stolen card by the thief", wrote Mr Robert Wood. "Barclaycard had passed the items on to my statement, no queries just included them, even though the account numbers were different". Clearly it pays to check your statement carefully when a card has been lost or stolen.

L.B.

+84%
IN FOUR YEARS

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Britannia Managed Currency Fund Limited was launched in September 1980 to protect investors purchasing power in sterling terms. An investment of £1,000 in the Fund on 12th September 1980 would have grown to £1,844 on 12th September 1984, including income.

NOTE: Dividends are paid half-yearly, free of withholding tax, but, U.K. resident shareholders, will, depending on their circumstances, be liable to U.K. taxation in respect of dividends received.

Britannia Sterling Managed Currency Fund Limited

P.O. Box 271, St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands. Tel: 01534 51111

The Fund is based in Jersey and is listed on The Stock Exchange. London Investors should note that past performance is not a guide to the future and that the price of shares can go down as well as up.

Britannia
P.O. Box 271, St. Helier, Jersey, G.I.

Please send me the explanatory memorandum for the Britannia Sterling Managed Currency Fund Limited (on the terms of which above application will be considered).

Name
Address

Please allow me detailed information concerning savings accounts.

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I wish to invest £ minimum £250 initially, £100 subsequently in my investment. I enclose my application. The offer price prevailing on the day of receipt of my application. I enclose a cheque made payable to Save & Prosper Securities Limited. I am over 18.

I would like distributions of income to be reinvested in further units OR paid by cheque to myself OR paid direct to my bank (please tick one box)

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Surname Mr/Mrs/Miss
Address

Postcode

Signature Date

AGENT'S STAMP FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

R.E. C.D.N.

Telephone: 0704-669666. A member of the Unit Trust Association.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Save & Prosper's American Income & Growth Fund was the first UK authorised unit trust specifically designed to provide a high income as well as excellent prospects for capital growth from investment in the United States. With the American economy thriving, now is a good opportunity to share in its success.

Impressive performance

The fund has already established itself as a highly attractive investment for both income and growth. From launch in March this year until 26th September 1984, the estimated gross yield has increased from an indicated 5.50% p.a. to an impressive 7.17% p.a. This represents the highest yield currently offered by any unit trust investing in America. Over the same period, the offer price of units has risen by 17.6%, compared with a US market rise (as measured by Standard & Poor's Composite Index) of just 4.0%.

Attractive portfolio

The fund has a portfolio of higher-yielding securities invested in the growth areas of the US economy, with the emphasis on convertible bonds. This means that the fund has a lower element of risk than funds invested solely in equities, while still retaining prospects of significant capital growth, both when interest rates fall and when share prices rise. Income and capital are more secure with convertibles.

Excellent prospects

The US stock market is by far the largest in the world, and the market for convertibles, worth over \$45 billion, is a growing and, we believe, increasingly attractive sector. Inflation in the US is under control, and the economy is continuing to expand. An investment in Save & Prosper American Income & Growth Fund, the first and largest fund of its kind, provides you with a relatively low-risk opportunity to share in the profits of this exciting market.

Invest now!

Simply complete and return the coupon, together with your cheque (minimum £250). On 26th September 1984 the offer price of units was 58.8p and the estimated gross starting yield was 7.17% p.a. Remember the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

AMERICAN INCOME & GROWTH FUND

SAVE & PROSPER

You should get in ahead of him.

You should get in ahead of him.

In just over a month the President of the United States of America for the next four years will have been elected.

He will preside over the most powerful economy in the world.

The average rate of growth in the U.S. over the last four years has been 4.5%. Since the start of 1984 it has been growing at a rate of 7.5%, three points higher than Japan's.

Any investment in U.S. stocks for four years ago (as measured by the S & P Composite Index) would have given a capital gain of 140% in Sterling terms. In the U.K. this would only have been 70% (FT All-Share Index).

"Many economists predict that the US economy will grow at a rate of 4% to 5% p.a."

Wall Street Journal 30.8.84

Paradoxically the reduction in the rate of growth is good news for investors because it can be realistically sustained without encouraging a return to higher inflation.

It will also add to the pressure to reduce interest rates which in turn should help boost corporate profits and investor confidence.

So, the prospect of an economy even more

favourable to business growth is a very encouraging one for the private investor.

All you need is the right investment vehicle.

"unit trusts are the route for investors wanting to go into the US"

Glasgow Herald 6.8.84

That

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card, check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

Keep your card safe for future reference.

For more details see page 28.

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Ballesteros goes about his work with an air of urgency

By Mitchell Platts

Severiano Ballesteros removed the lingering British interest in the world matchplay championship, sponsored by Suntry, when he moved past Nick Faldo by 4 and 3 at Wentworth yesterday.

Now Ballesteros, the British Open champion, will encounter Ben Crenshaw, the United States Masters champion, in a semi-final today which provides the American with the possibility of revenge after his defeat by the Spaniard on the last green in the 1981 final. Crenshaw earned his place in the last four by beating Toru Nakamura of Japan, 3 and 2.

In the other semi-final Greg Norman, the defending champion, will meet Bernhard Langer, of West Germany. The Australian overcame the stout resistance of Gary Player by 3 and 2 whilst Langer, courageously recovering from four down after 11 holes, eventually beat the American, Corey Pavin, 2 and 1.

Ballesteros, who won this title in 1981 and 1982, enjoyed the most comfortable passage of the day. He slipped one down at the second, which Faldo birdied after a superb six iron to five feet, but he went on to establish control by winning three successive holes. Faldo never rose to his best and against an opponent of the calibre of Ballesteros he needed to be firing on all cylinders. In

contrast, the Spaniard improved as the match progressed and he assumed command in the afternoon with the assistance of three straight birdies from the second when he swung the club as well as he did at St Andrews in July.

There is an air of urgency about Ballesteros brought on, perhaps, by the prospect of meeting Norman in the final. Between them they have monopolized this championship for the last four years and, with two wins each, it would provide a memorable showdown.

Crenshaw and Langer, though, would not agree. Crenshaw, by his own admission, arrived ill-prepared after a month's vacation at his home in Texas. Victory at Augusta in April should have launched a glorious summer. Instead he has struggled to attain the heights, possibly because his mind has been diverted by the matter of finalizing his divorce.

Neither he nor Nakamura were at their best but the American looked more comfortable in the afternoon when he managed three birdies in five holes from the fourth. He reached the long fourth hole with a driver and a two iron, moving two up there and after losing the sixth to a birdie he won both the seventh and eighth. At the seventh he hit a lovely seven iron four feet and at the next he gently rolled in a putt of some 15 feet.

Langer, who reverted to putting in a conventional style rather than employing his now familiar cross-handed method, was compelled to pick up his game. Pavin swiftly moved four up after 11 holes but Langer began his recovery with an eagle at the long 12th, where he successfully holed from fully 30 feet.

The stocky West German is using a set of recently acquired irons and, as he began to get the feel of them, he struck the ball with increasing authority. After that eagle at the 12th, he went on to collect no fewer than 10 birdies and gradually won back Pavin's lead.

It was a joy to catch up with Player and watch him fight back from four down after 11 holes against Norman to one down at lunch. Four birdies in the last seven holes on that opening 18 gave the evergreen South African the chance of another



Great players and fierce rivals: Norman (left) and Ballesteros are expected to contest the final at Wentworth (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

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dramatic victory in a championship which he cherishes.

Norman, however, emerged from the break unprepared to offer his opponent an inch. A six iron to six feet for a two at the second emphasized his eagerness to establish a clear advantage again. Cruelly, as far as Player was concerned. Norman holed from 40 feet at the sixth and a further birdie two holes later carried him four up.

When Player finally conceded on the 16th green in the afternoon – the 34th hole in all – the question was raised, once again, whether this was the last time that he will grace this particular arena. I very much doubt that.

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ace.

Dublin

Smyth penalized this time

From George Smyth

Ace, Dublin 7.5, for a one over 72 and a total of 140.

Liam Higgins had another four under 67 to lead the qualifiers by two shots on 134. But Christy O'Connor Snr joined the leaders with a 68 for a round of 137.

Leading Scores: 194: L Higgins (Waterford) 67, C O'Connor Snr (Westport) 68, S Higgins (Cork) 69, G O'Connor Jnr (Celtic Internationals) 70, G O'Connor (Shandon Park) 70, T. D. Loughnane (Shandon Park) 70.

ROWING

Cambridge may get top Canadian coach

Canadian Olympic eight, is a remarkably fit 54-year-old semi-retired garage proprietor from St Catharine's, Canada. He is a tough, aggressive uncompromising coach so any Cambridge wits should beware.

He once told a crew that instead of rowing they would run 15 miles that day. He was asked whether there was any psychological or physiological reason for such training. "No," Campbell said. "You are running 15 miles because I told you so."

Campbell coached the men's crew who won Canada's first-ever gold medal in eight in this year's Olympic regatta. He is well known in Britain after the success of his giant-ized Ridley College schoolboys from Ontario in the Princess Elizabeth at Henley.

There will be some apprehension, however, among Cambridge supporters. There are subtle differences between coaching an Olympic and a Boat Race eight. Bob Janousek, the principal national coach, failed to reverse Oxford's winning streak not so long ago. Janousek was, however, Cambridge's chief coach despite having no experience of the Putney to Mortlake affair. It is intended that Campbell will play an important but supporting role. Cambridge's chief of operations once again will be Alan Innes, the British Olympic coxswain.

Campbell, who stroked the 1968 Olympic eight, has a very hard, sergeant-major approach. Neil Campbell has a wry sense of humour. It will be interesting to see what he makes of the boat race if he accepts Cambridge's expenses-only offer. He will certainly add more charisma to the world-famous event. Cambridge would be advised to start negotiations with him now. They themselves for the explosion, if and when Neil Campbell arrives at Ely training waters.

TENNIS

Sundstrom's comeback overwhelms Lendl

(Agence) — Henrik Sundstrom made a remarkable recovery to defeat Ivan Lendl in three sets to a 2-0 lead over Czechoslovakia in the Davis Cup world group semi-final in Baastad yesterday.

Sundstrom, down two sets and trailing 0-3 in the third, fought his way back from 0-40 in the fourth game to win 4-6, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1. Sweden beaten semi-final last year, had made a winning start when Mats Wilander beat Tomáš Sedlák 7-5, 7-6, 6-2 in the opening singles.

This was my best match ever," a jubilant Sundstrom said after the match. Swedish fans were already heading home as he went down 0-40 on his own serve in the fourth game of the third set, having collapsed in the face of remorseless attacking play from the Czechoslovak. But their disappointment was premature.

Sundstrom suddenly found his form and won six games in succession to take the set 6-3. He then capitalized on some losses play from Lendl, whose concentration disappeared and with an enthusiastic home crowd chanting their support took the fourth set 6-1 in just 26 minutes to draw level.

Sundstrom again broke Lendl's serve in the first game of the final set to take a 2-0 lead. Lendl held his serve in the third but was unable to profit from two break points in the fourth. He did not win another game.

In the opening singles, Wilander achieved the vital service break in the eleventh game of the first set, which lasted one hour and was fought largely from the baseline.

In the other tie being played yesterday there were few surprises after the opening singles. In Austria, Denmark, India took a 2-0 lead over Denmark.

Vijay Amritraj beat Michael Mortensen 6-0, 6-1, 6-2 and Ramesh

YACHTING

Azzurra forges onwards

From a Special Correspondent, Porto Cervo

With the 40 knot winds having at last abated, sailing resumed yesterday in the 12 metre world championships here with the first two rounds of match racing. In the easterly wind that started at about eight knots in the morning, and built to 15 by the end of the afternoon, the only two yachts to win both their matches were Azurra and Challenge 12.

The closest race of the day was between Azurra, representing the Yacht Club Costa Smeralda, and Canada in the first series. After the first two parts of the round they were within 20 seconds of each other, however on the last windward leg the two approached the first mark. Victory 83 crossed too close behind Challenge 12, which had carried away the Australian boat's bow and, in its estimate, included the Evans twins, disregarding any other ambitions they had.

Campbell's gold medal Canadian eight contain the Evans twins, who were in this year's winning Oxford boat race crew. They intended to row a pair in the Olympics, but Campbell swept those ambitions overboard to win the Olympic regatta's blue riband. Campbell's top eight came in on both legs, the top approaching the first mark. Victory 83 crossed too close behind Challenge 12, which had carried away the Australian boat's bow and, in its estimate, included the Evans twins, disregarding any other ambitions they had.

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New Zealand was forced out of the race against Azurra due to gear failure.

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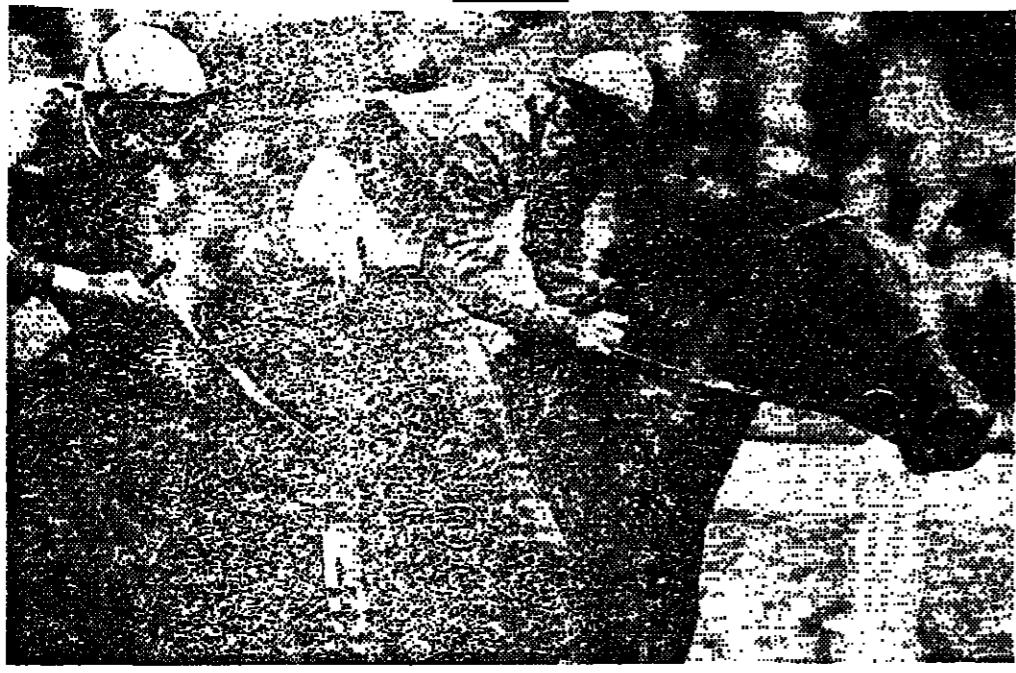
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RACING



Capricorn Belle holds the challenge of Dukanya at Ascot yesterday

Local Sutor waits for Dewhurst

By Michael Seely

Local Sutor will miss next week's Middle Park Stakes at the Newmarket October meeting and be prepared instead for the Dewhurst Stakes at the Hougham fixture a fortnight later. Making this announcement at Ascot yesterday Dick Hern said: "Not only does it give me a little more time with the colt. But when watching the video recording of the Mill Reef Stakes, I think that the seven furlongs of the Dewhurst might suit Local Sutor better."

After the impressive victory of Shaikh Mohammed's Blushing Groom colt at Newbury last Saturday, Local Sutor was installed second favourite at 12-1 behind Law Society for next year's 2,000.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON

GOING: Good to firm

2.15 DAMSELS NOVICES' HURDLE (£548: 2m) (17 runners)

1 6 ARRAS QUEL O'Farrell 5-10-12 ... A J Sotheran

2 6 BLOWN BY THE Wind T Harker 5-10-12 ... K Burke

3 6 MY NAME IS NOBODY J Young 6-10-12 ... S Holland

4 6 ROYAL RUSHINS L Mitchell 5-10-12 ... M Pottet

5 6 RAFAEL'S BOY (C) Jenkins 7-10-12 ... J Francoise

6 6 SANDEE STAR (C) Jenkins 7-10-12 ... B Wright

7 2-6 BOLD THOUGHTS T Hallas 4-10-10 ...

8 6 CLASSEY D Nicholson 6-10-10 ... S Smith Eccles

9 6 LITTLE ANTHEM N Henderson 4-10-10 ... S Smith Eccles

10 6 MISS EXQUISITES Mrs P Rigby 10-10 ... Colin Price

11 6 ROBINSON'S Tally 4-10-10 ... Mr M Darby

12 6 TARTUFFE'S BOSS (C) Gossage 4-10-10 ... S Sotheran

13 6 WOOTTON GIRL W Allen 4-10-10 ... Mr J Carenza

14-6 Bold Thoughts, 2 Sand Lady, 5 Blow My Top, 13-2 Glassay.

1983: Shooting High 4-10-5 C Smith 11-Blavay W Musson 15 ran.

11-4 Bold Thoughts, 2 Sand Lady, 5 Blow My Top, 13-2 Glassay.

Stratford selections

By Mandarin

2.15 Little Anthem, 2-5 Water Eaton Girl, 3.15 Bright Oasis, 3.45 Flamenco Dancer, 4.15 Don Giovanni, 4.45 Avogem.

2.45 MICHAELMAS SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (2675: 2m) (11)

1 6-20 HANOVERIAN NEW CH 5-1-12 ...

2 6-20 GREENBACKER (C) P Prentiss 4-10-11 ... J Young

3 6-20 WATER EATON GIRL T Moseley 10-11 ... C Smith

4 6-20 SAY (C) B Kriderzak 4-10-11 ... W Worthington

5 6-20 ROYAL RUSHINS L Mitchell 5-10-12 ... M Pottet

6 6-20 RAFAEL'S BOY (C) Jenkins 7-10-12 ... J Francoise

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14 6-20 WOOTTON GIRL W Allen 4-10-10 ... Mr J Carenza

15 6-20 Bold Thoughts, 2 Sand Lady, 5 Blow My Top, 13-2 Glassay.

16-6 Little Anthem, 2-5 Water Eaton Girl, 3.15 Bright

17-6 Flamenco Dancer, 4.15 Don Giovanni, 4.45 Avogem.

18-6 Michaelmas, 2 Selling, 3 Hanoverian New Ch, 4-10-12.

19-6 Greenbacker, 2-5 Royal Melody, 3.15 Bright

20-6 Royal Rushins, 2-5 Royal Melody, 3.15 Bright

21-6 Rafael's Boy, 2-5 Sanدها، 3.15 Bright

22-6 Robinson's Tally, 2-5 Tartuffe's Boss, 3.15 Bright

23-6 Tartuffe's Boss, 2-5 Robinson's Tally, 3.15 Bright

24-6 Michaelmas, 2-5 Hanoverian New Ch, 3.15 Bright

25-6 Flamenco Dancer, 4.15 Bright

26-6 Michaelmas, 2-5 Hanoverian New Ch, 3.15 Bright

27-6 Robinson's Tally, 2-5 Tartuffe's Boss, 3.15 Bright

28-6 Michaelmas, 2-5 Hanoverian New Ch, 3.15 Bright

29-6 Flamenco Dancer, 4.15 Bright

30-6 Michaelmas, 2-5 Hanoverian New Ch, 3.15 Bright

31-6 Robinson's Tally, 2-5 Tartuffe's Boss, 3.15 Bright

32-6 Michaelmas, 2-5 Hanoverian New Ch, 3.15 Bright

33-6 Flamenco Dancer, 4.15 Bright

34-6 Michaelmas, 2-5 Hanoverian New Ch, 3.15 Bright

35-6 Flamenco Dancer, 4.15 Bright

36-6 Michaelmas, 2-5 Hanoverian New Ch, 3.15 Bright

37-6 Flamenco Dancer, 4.15 Bright

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Powell fears Hongkong influx

By Richard Evans
Lobby Reporter

Mr Enoch Powell, claimed last night that the new agreement over Hongkong's future would trigger off an attempt by many of the colony's population to gain permanent entry into Britain.

"It will happen unless we are determined to forestall it," he told Conservatives in Denbighshire.

He said that if emigration from Hongkong showed any sign of getting out of hand in the years leading up to the colony's transfer to China in 1997, Parliament should step in, "irrespective of past controversies, to arm those who control immigration with more stringent rules and requirements."

"It is far better that this should be candidly contemplated now than in panic and embarrassment later on after manifest cause for public anxiety has already risen."

Mr Powell, Official Unionist MP for South Down, said that the discussion between Britain and China about nationality was enough "to set all the alarm bells ringing", given Britain's "catastrophic" legislative record on the issue stretching back 40 years.

"From this moment onwards, whatever is claimed or protested to the contrary, there will arise huge pressure on the part of Hongkong residents to secure in other countries residence and thereby rights of abode and thus, in this or subsequent generations, citizenship."

It would be wrong to be put off by suggestions that Hongkong eyes were fixed on the opposite coast of the Pacific, and, in particular, Canada.

"Take no notice", Mr Powell continued. "It is the British who are justly renowned as the world's suckers, notoriously a 'soft touch' for those who want one."

"Where there is a will, every resource of wealth and ingenuity (in neither of which respects the Chinese are notably deficient) will be brought into operation to find a way."

Although the resident Chinese population in Britain was not predominantly of Hongkong origin, that would not prevent its members and their resident status from being made, if permitted, "the basis of a major sustained operation in the next 15 years and after to transfer the maximum population from Hongkong to Britain".

Heads down in Moscow's chess battle



World champion Anatoly Karpov (right) takes a 2-0 lead over challenger Gary Kasparov in their sixth game in Moscow, watched by other grandmasters. The seventh game yesterday was adjourned after 41 moves. Report page 6

'Hopeful' Gromyko in White House talks

Continued from page 1
ministration to produce "concrete deeds and not just verbal assurances" if it genuinely wanted to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

However, they noted that he did not close the door on possible constructive ties and were encouraged by the more upbeat tone he adopted during a subsequent meeting with Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate.

Mr Mondale remarked afterwards that he believed there was an opportunity for "significant progress".

The previous day Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, had commented that a private meeting which he had held with Mr Gromyko had set the new

round of US-Soviet diplomacy off to a good start.

Trying to explain the contrast between the tone of Mr Gromyko's speech and his private meetings, US officials said that in diplomacy it was not unusual for a Government leader to phrase points differently for public consumption.

President Konstantin Chernenko at a Kremlin ceremony on Thursday sounded a less hostile note by saying that the Soviet Union was prepared to cooperate with the Western nations if they were ready to respond.

When asked by reporters in the Oval Office yesterday about Mr Chernenko's health, Mr Gromyko said the Soviet President "is perfectly alright." The bombs allegedly hit the part of the bazaar where weapons and ammunition were stored. One villager said that Afghan artillery shelled the area

Afghan refugees killed in raid

Islamabad (Reuter, AFP) — After an aircraft dropped flares.

The raid seemed to indicate a toughening of the Soviet-Afghan resolve to end Islamabad's support of resistance fighters.

It was first thought that at least 80 people died on Thursday night when an explosion ripped through a bazaar in the Kurram administrative district near the town of Parachinar.

Shops and a health centre were badly damaged and more than 50 cattle killed, according to a local news agency. Sources in Parachinar continued to insist that 82 people died and 45 were injured in the bombings on Thursday and yesterday morning.

The bombs allegedly hit the part of the bazaar where weapons and ammunition were stored. One villager said that Afghan artillery shelled the area

after an aircraft dropped flares.

The raid seemed to indicate a toughening of the Soviet-Afghan resolve to end Islamabad's support of resistance fighters.

All the dead and most of the injured were Afghan refugees, most of them staying at small hotels round the marketplace, officials said. Pakistan claims

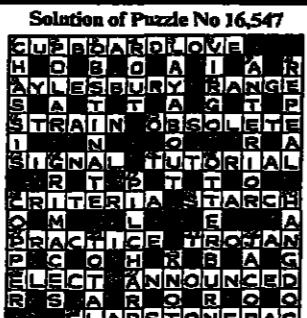
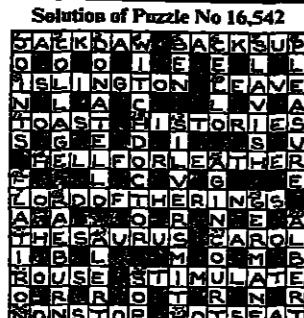
the area has been the target of frequent Afghan air and artillery attacks.

In July, 45 people were allegedly killed when Soviet-built Afghan MiG jets bombed and rocketed a border village in south Waziristan. Afghanistan denied that any attack took place.

Kurram district, the mountainous home of Pathan tribes, is in Northwest Frontier Province, where Pakistan has sheltered most of an estimated three million Afghan refugees who fled their country after Soviet Military intervention in 1979.

In the past six weeks about 150 people, mostly Afghans, have died in the tribal areas from air raids, artillery and bombs planted by communist agents in the region according to Islamabad.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE



Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne, President of the Save the Children Fund, attends a Gala Preview of *Barnum* at the Opera House, Manchester, 7.30.

Princess Margaret, as President of the Royal Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, attends a Ball at Drumlanrig, Dumfriesshire, 8.10.

Music

Organ recital by Gerald Williams, 12; Concert by the Philharmonia Orchestra, 7.30, both at St David's Hall, Cardiff.

Concert for the Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children, Peterborough Cathedral, 7.30.

Concert by the Peterborough String Orchestra, Felsted School, 7.30.

Organ recital by Heinrich Gurtner, St Albans' Abbey, 6.

Come and sing Mendelssohn's *Messiah* with the Reading Bach Choir, Old Town Hall, Reading, 7.30.

Recital by Maggie Cole (harpischord) and Nigel Imlay (lute), The Pilgrim's Hall, Winchester, 8.

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